

Prosecution's evidence in alleged bribery case

The case for the prosecution against the four Northern Chinese and one American who are charged with offering and actually tendering a bribe of HK\$6,000 to Mr. Thomas Clunie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Traffic Department, began before Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday.

The defendants are: Ng Tso-ping, alias Woo Tsin, alias Woo Tso-ping, aged 40, travelling trader; Charles Joseph Murphy, aged 34, an unemployed American; Ngai Wan-mun, alias Ngai Wing-mun, alias Wei Yun-an, aged 28, unemployed; Thomas Cheng, alias Chen Min, alias Chan Ming-sum, aged 37, master of the Hsiao-kow Store of 130 Taipo Road, and Tsang Tui-man, alias Tsang Tsang-yun, alias Tsang Ching-yen, aged 40, partner and supervisor of Tai Yuet Electric Bulb Workshop.

The first four defendants are charged with corruptly promising Mr. Thomas Clunie the sum of HK\$6,000 on June 11, if he would assist them to obtain official approval for issuing licences in respect to motor vehicles.

All five defendants pleaded not guilty to all the charges through their Counsel, Mr. Y. H. Chan.

Recordings made

In his opening, Mr. A. A. Shaw, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who is also acting as prosecuting officer, revealed that on four occasions, recordings of telephone conversations and conversations between the defendants and Mr. Clunie's residence had been made.

However, Mr. Shaw added, the prosecution did not propose to put the recordings before the Court as evidence, as the prosecution believed that sufficient corroborative evidence could be produced against the defendants. Mr. Shaw continued that the recordings were at the disposal of the Court and the Defence Counsel was at the liberty to hear them if he so required.

He said that the recordings had been made on June 3, 7, 11 and 12.

Mr. Shaw said that for clarity's sake he would ask Detective Sub-Inspector H. C. Hui to give evidence of how he had drawn up a plan of Mr. Clunie's office at 46, MacDonnell Road, ground floor on the night of June 12 and in the early hours of June 13 and then had four photostat copies made of the plan.

At this point, Mr. Y. H. Chan asked the Court if Mr. Shaw himself was going to give evidence in the case.

"In the interest of justice," said Mr. Chan, "I believe Mr. Shaw is going to give evidence, which is important to the case, and if he is to give evidence he should be asked to leave the Court until it is his turn to give the evidence. However, I realize it is difficult for a prosecuting officer to be absent from the Court while he is conducting the prosecution."

Mr. Reynolds then said that the difficulty could be overcome by Mr. Shaw giving his evidence first, to which both Mr. Chan and Mr. Shaw agreed.

Mr. Shaw's evidence

After Inspector H. C. Hui had given evidence of how, on the instructions of Mr. Shaw, he had made a sketch of Mr. Clunie's room on the ground floor of 46, MacDonnell Road, as it was on the night of June 12, Mr. Shaw then gave his evidence.

Mr. Shaw said that he was told by Mr. Thomas Clunie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Traffic Department, about a matter concerning a gift of money offered to him (Clunie) by a certain party.

Mr. Shaw then told the Court how, on his instructions, recording machines were installed in Mr. Clunie's office at the Central Police Station on June 3, and recording machines attached to his own telephone by the Officer-in-Charge of the Communications Workshop on June 7.

Then Mr. Shaw related a telephone conversation which took place at about 12.45 p.m. that day which lasted about 10 minutes between Mr. Clunie and a voice, which he (witness) recognised

as that of belonging to Murphy, the second defendant. When questioned as to how he knew or recognised the voice as belonging to Murphy, he said that he had heard the voice over a telephone which had been tapped to the telephone and then at later meetings had met Murphy and after hearing him speak recognised that the voice he had heard over the phone on June 7, talking to Mr. Clunie belonged to Murphy.

Counsel objects

At this point, Mr. Chan raised an objection saying that what Mr. Shaw had heard over the telephone should not be admitted as evidence. He objected on the grounds that the witness was trying to introduce to show that a conversation had taken place between Clunie and Murphy on a certain date. That evidence, if admissible, said Mr. Chan, should be given by Mr. Clunie.

Mr. Chan also objected on the grounds that Mr. Shaw and the "voice" over the phone were invisible to each other—in other words it was tantamount to proving a statement made without the possibility of the owner of the voice challenging or contradicting the statement, and a third reason Mr. Chan gave for objecting was that the telephone conversation was mere hearsay.

Mr. Reynolds said that provided the party who spoke to Clunie over the phone was proved to him satisfactorily to have been one of the accused then the telephone conversation was admissible as evidence, and as Mr. Shaw had heard the telephone conversation and then had later recognised the owner of the voice he (Mr. Reynolds) was satisfied that one of the defendants was the owner of the voice and therefore ruled the telephone conversation as admissible evidence.

Mr. Shaw, continuing his evidence, related what he had overheard on the telephone during the conversation between Mr. Clunie and the voice which was identified as belonging to Murphy, the second accused.

Clunie said that he had the letter and wanted to know if "they" had agreed to pay the money.

Murphy then asked if Clunie had autographed the book and put his name on it and said that he would take his friends to see that book and when they had seen the book in print and signed then his friends would know that he (Murphy) had been doing real work.

The conversation between Clunie and Murphy continued concerning arrangements of letters of approval and Murphy had said that he would see a "Mr. Liberty" that afternoon.

Letter read

Then Murphy spoke of a letter which he had received and read it over the phone to Mr. Clunie. Murphy spoke about ratios asking Mr. Clunie to take the figure six, and the sum of \$60,000 was mentioned by Mr. Clunie.

Murphy then asked to see the letter and made arrangements to see Mr. Clunie the next day in his office at the Central Police Station saying that he would bring the others with him.

Mr. Clunie then asked if they would bring the money and the reply was that if they came along they would bring the money. Here the telephone conversation came to an end.

Continuing his evidence, Mr. Shaw said that on June 8, he gave instructions to several Police Officers to watch the meeting between Mr. Shaw and Mr. Clunie in the office. He also had installed in the office recording machines.

Then on June 11, he installed recording machines in the basement of 46, MacDonnell Road and he and Inspector Hui stationed themselves in the room above Mr. Clunie's room on the ground floor. They had raised several floor boards so as to be able to see into the room below.

Certain signals had been arranged so that when Mr. Clunie received money from any of the men who visited him the Police party which was hidden in the basement would rush in.

Special concession

They then discussed about a special concession and asked Mr. Clunie what would happen if the (Mr. Clunie) was not present.

Reminders

Today

Swimming Gala, European YMCA, 7.30 p.m. followed by relay race, polo match against H.Q. 28th Medium Regt. H.A.
Union Jack Club, dance, 8 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
NAAFI Club, dance, 8 p.m.
Crown Land Auction Sale, at District Office, Kowloon, Magistrate 11 a.m.
Screening of educational films, at Chinese YMCA (admission free), 8 p.m.
Social Dinner in aid of HK Anti-TB Association, The Gripps, H.K. Hotel, 8 p.m.
Diocesan Boys' School Old Boys' Association, dinner at Kam Ling Restaurant.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Wah Yan Past Students' Association, monthly luncheon, talk on "Typhoons" by Mr. L. Starbuck, Jacobson Room, H.K. Hotel, 1 p.m.
NAAFI Club, beach picnic, 2.30 p.m.; tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Cheero Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
SUNDAY
Tee II classical concert, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Armchair Group, European YMCA, talk on "Is Religion A Failure" by Mr. Du Toit, 8.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, film show, 8 p.m.

would take before they could obtain the official approval and Mr. Clunie replied that it depended on how soon they got the cons.

They then agreed to meet the next evening. "The next evening," continued Mr. Shaw, "a Police party waited in the basement while we were in the room on the first floor above Mr. Clunie's room at 46, MacDonnell Road."

The five defendants arrived and at about 10 p.m. Mr. Clunie handed the first defendant a piece of paper, whereupon the first defendant gave a sum of money to the second defendant, Murphy, who in turn handed it to Mr. Clunie.

Mr. Clunie then counted the money in the middle of the room and said "God save the King for final victory" and then sat down. The words which Mr. Clunie spoke were the signal for the Police in the basement to rush into the room which they did and obtained the money. Mr. Clunie then pointed to the first defendant and said that he had given it to him.

Then Mr. Shaw said he left the room on the first floor and proceeded downstairs.

At this point the case was adjourned until today.

AUSTRALIA SENDS ARMY OBSERVERS TO MALAYA

Canberra, July 19. Australia is to send a small team of military observers to Malaya to study all aspects of the campaign against the Communist guerrillas.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur W. Fadden, announcing this today, said that the benefit of the team's members would, at the same time, be at the disposal of the British authorities if desired.

"Although Australia has a vital interest in the Malayan situation there is no special significance attached to the decision to send the team," he added.

Major-General W. Bridgford, Quartermaster-General of the Australian Army, will head the mission—Reuters.

Magistrate loans coxswain \$20 to pay his fine

Despite the fact that only a few minutes before he was in the dock, charged and fined \$20 for a harbour offence, 45-year-old Wong Kam walked out from the Marine Court yesterday morning, full of gratitude and beaming with joy.

His "blessings" fell on Marine Court Magistrate T. B. Low, who had loaned him \$20 to enable him to pay his fine and avoid being sent to the Marine Court and repay Mr. Low.

The episode began when Sub-Inspector Wood of the Marine Police discovered that the coxswain of an unlicensed boat was out of license, Mr. C. K. Lam, on Wednesday.

Wong Kam was brought to the Marine Court yesterday, charged with harbour offence and fined \$20.



Miss L.M. Harris speaking of her experiences on a journey down the Burma Road at the British Council Library yesterday. Seated in the front row is Mrs. M.A. Pearson, who travelled with Miss Harris. ("China Mail" photo).

British women describe trip from Red China down the Burma Road

An interesting talk on Kunming after the Communist take-over, and of a trip down the Burma Road, was given jointly by Mrs. M.A. Pearson and Miss L.M. Harris at the British Council Library yesterday. Some pictures of Kunming and of places along the Burma Road were shown before the talk.

Both Mrs. Pearson and Miss Harris had been teaching in the Yunnan Teachers Training College, which is subsidised by the British Council.

Miss Harris, who spoke first, said they were sorry to leave China, where they had made so many friends. They had to leave by the Burma Road, because there was no longer any air service out of Kunming.

Reactions of the populace to the Communist take-over, with the usual welcome to the new rulers, flag waving dances etc., were described by Miss Harris.

Stalin for Shakespeare

The Communists allowed the academic year at this college to finish. They have put three Russian speaking professors in and have replaced the study of masterpieces in Western literature, with excerpts of Stalin's speeches.

Some of their colleagues had suddenly sprung into prominence following the take-over, said Miss Harris. "But our feelings towards them are unchanged."

Miss Harris and Mrs. Pearson had to advertise for a week in the papers before they were given their exit permit. They travelled by car and truck to the border, and found their fears of broken down bridges totally unfounded, as with only two exceptions all the bridges were well maintained and had even been repaired.

Searching of luggage was carried out most thoroughly by the Communists. Each person was allowed to take 50 Chinese silver dollars on the road. The trucks carried charcoal burners, as in war time, the cost of petrol being very high. A tin of 30 gallons cost £80 in Kunming.

The journey up to the border was uneventful, said Miss Harris, and it was only over the border that they ran into some difficulties. At this stage Mrs. Pearson took over the talking from Miss Harris.

Forged notes

At the border the party had to change trucks, and they engaged one from a Filipino named Felix for 300 Rupees to take them and their luggage to Lashio.

Their first shock came when Felix told them that 100 Rupees they handed him was a forgery, and it subsequently turned out that the 500 Rupees which they

had been in the Colony for about a week and was about to try and renew his licence.

When the Police apprehended him, he had no money about and therefore was not bailed out. However, defendant said, he had told his tale to get some money and be let the Marine Court to pay off his fine.

Defendant asserted that he thought perhaps his tale could not find the Court and hence was not present then.

He was fined \$20. Later defendant was brought to Mr. Low's office where he was given money to pay off his fine on the condition that he return and repay the money.

This taken to the Court yesterday were four conspecifics of justice charged with harboring a person who was a Communist agent.

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Court Brevities

For the snatching of a wrist watch from the hand of Miss Angelina Lee of St. Mary's School in Austin Road on Monday, Lak Kai-yeung, unemployed, was sentenced to six months and six strokes of the cane by Mr. d'Almada at Kowloon yesterday. Defendant was ordered to serve two additional months should he be found unfit for the caning.

Pleading guilty to a charge of carrying on the business of a marine dealer without a licence, Chan Yau, manager of a marine dealer's shop at 370 Canton Road, was fined \$250 by Mr. d'Almada at Kowloon yesterday.

He was dismissed on a charge of receiving seven compression engines, valued at \$4,000, the property of the Shamshuipo Ordnance Depot. Defendant who bought the engines for \$1,500, sold them to another marine dealer for \$1,700. The Magistrate postponed the question of restitution of the engines until next week.

On a charge of aggravated assault, a woman, Hui Ho, had her half of \$100 increased to \$500 by Mr. F. N. d'Almada at Kowloon yesterday when Inspector J. Jrem told the Court that complainant Lam Lin-yau on Wednesday underwent an operation and had a miscarriage.

Complainant was alleged to have been assaulted by defendant on July 12 at 155 Tung Choi Street, ground floor.

Tam Chi, aged 21, who had two previous convictions for larceny, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour by Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday on two charges of being found in a dwelling with intent and receiving a stolen item.

Sub-Inspector C. Y. Szeto stated that on March 3, Mr. Williams' house was broken into and property, including some cameras, worth \$6,000, was stolen. Defendant on the same day sold the Leica for \$650. Early yesterday morning defendant was arrested after he made an attempt to escape by jumping from the verandah of the first floor of a Play ground Road where he was found.

With the American Forces in South Korea, July 20. An American pilot and the observer of an observation plane, shot down North West of Taichon, owe their freedom and probably their lives to the heroism of two Koreans.

One of the Koreans is in hospital with a serious wound. The other cannot be located.

When the observation plane crashed in flames after being hit by North Korean fire, a 16-year-old youth, Roko Pak, from the village of Yuchin, near Taichon, and another Korean ran to the plane and dragged the airmen from the burning machine.

Pak dragged the wounded pilot towards a schoolhouse, where GIs were holding a forward position. He had almost reached his goal when he was shot through the stomach by North Korean soldiers.

Meanwhile, the other Korean, who assisted the observer, had disappeared.

Both Americans and Pak are now in hospital—Reuters.

Koreans' heroic rescue of two U.S. airmen

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ST. JOHN'S U. ALUMNI OUTING

Members of St. John's University Alumni Association, Hong Kong branch, who will participate in the picnic outing on Saturday, are reminded to meet at the Queen's Hotel, where specially reserved rooms will take them to the picnic grounds.

The picnic will leave the pier at 10 a.m. and return at 6 p.m. Tickets are \$2.00.

For more details, contact the St. John's University Alumni Association, Room 101, Queen's Hotel.

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20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
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Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

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A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITION WANTED

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MAKE a note now. July 28th—29th, August 4th—5th. GARRISON PLAYERS present "Thank" Book now at Moutrie's.

CARPETS. Distinctive Persian & Bokhara Carpets make your floor the envy of your friends. Moti Bros., 31, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curtis cool waves, machineless oil perma, hairdressing & manicure—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlour—Phone 50384—43, Han-kow Road, Kowloon.

PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell exclusively carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery cleaned in your own home by modern, convenient DURACLEAN SERVICE DURACLEAN COMPANY, DEERFIELD, ILL. U.S.A. Agents: Geo. L. In & Co., 202 Bank of East Asia Building, Tel: 24408.

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PEDIGREE BLACK AND TAN DACHSHUND at Stud. 18 months old and very handsome. No fee. Tel: 28764.

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CANTONESE experienced teacher gives lessons for beginners and advanced students by new direct method. Easy, interesting, highly recommended. Moderate fee. Box 591 "China Mail".

POLICE NOTICE

On Monday, 10th July, 1950 at 11.55 a.m. at Lai Chi Kok Road, near Arran Street, a Chinese boy, TO CHI WING, 7 years, was knocked down by a military truck No. L1745820 and received fatal injuries.

Any persons witnessing the accident or who can give information regarding the accident are asked to communicate with Traffic Office, Kowloon, Telephone Numbers, 50735, 58820 and 59114 or with any other Police Stations.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

July 14, 1950.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Alexander Storror, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., has been appointed Chief Manager of this Company as from the 17th July 1950.

By Order of the Board of Directors

S.T. WILLIAMSON
Chairman

NOTICE

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Vacancies exist in the Department of Medicine, Surgery and Medical Research for Grade III Laboratory Technicians who have been trained in haematological, and histological or biochemical techniques. The pay offered is at the scale \$200—\$15—\$275 Bar \$300—\$20—\$500, with H.C.L. Allowance as for Government on equivalent scales.

Applications must include detailed qualifications and experience, and be accompanied by copies of recent testimonials. All applications should be in the hands of the Registrar not later than July 25, 1950.

B. MELLOR,
Registrar.

July 18, 1950.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

KWANGTUNG HANDICAP—7th OCTOBER, 1950.

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP

Tickets in the above can be purchased at the Club's Hong Kong Branch Office, 5, D'Aguiar Street, and also at the Kowloon Branch, 382, Nathan Road.

More than 300,000 tickets have been disposed of to date.

By Order, S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 17th July, 1950.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

PROPERTY TAX.

Owners of land and/or buildings wherever situate in the Colony of Hong Kong are reminded that Property Tax for the Year of Assessment 1950/51 is payable not later than 4 p.m. Monday 31st July, 1950 as under:—

District	Where payable.
Hong Kong	The Treasury, 1A, Des Voeux Road, Central Hongkong.
Kowloon	— do —
Tsun Wan	District Office, New Territories, Kowloon Magistracy Building, Kowloon.
Tai Po	District Office, Tai Po, New Territories.
Yuen Long	District Office, Ping Shan, New Territories.

In the event of default in payment of this tax by the above due date, a sum of 5% of the amount in default may be added to the tax and recovered therewith.

ERIC W. PUDNEY

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Hong Kong, July 20, 1950.

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New 3 room apartments, first-class appointments, panoramic view, \$1,000 monthly immediate and early occupation.

Telegrams "Harriman"

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Hong Kong's trade figures for June show decline

Hong Kong's import and export trade dropped by 6.1 per cent in June as compared with the figures of the previous month, according to an official release yesterday by the Department of Supplies and Industry.

A considerable reduction in imports from North China was recorded. Exports to North China were also less than in May.

The Colony's total imports in June were down, by 10.7 per cent to HK\$265,800,000 and exports by 0.9 per cent to HK\$263,400,000. The visible adverse balance was reduced to almost nothing.

Figures for China and Macao are shown in millions of dollars below, last month's figures being given in brackets:

	Imports	Exports	Total
North China	26 (44)	50 (43)	29 (29.5)
Central China	4 (8)	22 (21.5)	29 (29.5)
South China	26 (31)	15 (10)	41 (41)
Macao	27 (3)	14 (10)	29 (13)
Total	83 (86)	91 (84.5)	158 (153.5)

The large drop in imports from North China is attributable to the fact that no pig's bristles came in. This item accounted for almost \$22 million in May. Exports of raw cotton to North China fell from almost \$24 million in May to just under \$9 million this month.

Gunny bags and petroleum products also registered decreases, but exports of rubber increased in value from \$0.6 million to more than \$2 million, and exports of iron and steel rose from \$1 million to \$2.2 million.

Total trade with Central China, South China and Macao shows hardly any change. With Central China the main fall in exports, amounting to \$1½ million, was in respect of wheat flour, counterbalanced by an increase of almost a million dollars in sugar imports.

Imports of wood oil and tanned oil from South China fell away heavily; the increase in exports to this area is in part accounted for by an item of \$1.5 million for "Structures of iron and steel, and their finished or pressed parts" and also by an increase in the item "Iron and Steel" from a mere \$25,000 to more than \$1.1 million. Exports of motor spirit to South China fell from \$3.7 million in May to \$0.5 million this month.

United Kingdom

Imports increased from \$30.6 million to \$36.6 million, in large part accounted for by local manufactures. Imports almost doubled—from \$5.8 million to \$11.2 million, most of the increase being due to imports of crude rubber.

Australia

Imports increased from \$5.6 million to \$15.2 million, of which total wheat flour accounted for almost \$6½ million.

Malaya

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Burma

A large increase in exports to Burma is due to shipments of cotton yarn recently disposed of by the Supplies and Distribution Department.

U.S.A.

Imports decreased from \$69.5 million to \$58.6 million after the heavy shipments of tobacco and raw cotton in May. Exports also fell away from \$29.1 million to \$23.0 million. Pig's bristles accounting for only \$3.2 million as against \$13.3 million in May.

USSR

The USSR re-appears in the Trade Returns as supplying us with cement to the value of \$170,000.

Pakistan

Trade with Pakistan shows an increase, with imports of raw cotton and exports of cotton yarn.

Indonesia

The Colony's trade with Indonesia is perhaps worthy of note. Figures for the first half of 1950 in millions of dollars are as follows:—

	Imports	Exports	Total
January	8.2	6.1	14.3
February	3.5	0.4	3.9
March	5.2	1.6	6.8
April	6.1	15.4	21.5
May	5.0	11.5	16.5
June	7.2	12.2	19.4

Total 55.8 51.4 107.2

Comparative figures for the first six months of 1949 are:— Imports \$15.2 million Exports \$36.5 million Total \$51.7 million

Japanese trade

Generally speaking, the new arrangement whereby licensees are freely granted for bona-fide imports has worked smoothly and has been welcomed. Licensees were issued to the total value of U.S.\$4,533,440, and Export Contracts entered into by merchants totalled U.S.\$3,267,930.

There was a slight increase in the total revenue collected, which still stood numbered 40, all of which went to the Cha-

Kwo Ling district. Only one conviction was obtained.

There appears to be an increase in the smuggling of tobacco across the land frontier. Seizures of Chinese Tobacco having increased from 504 lbs. to 1,208 lbs. Smuggling of Macao cigarettes is also on the increase. A concerted raid in a small area in Kowloon resulted in the discovery of 400 lbs. of Macao cigarettes in six different first floor tenements.

An old method of smuggling liquor has been revived. Jars and bottles are being suspended by strings from the ship's side under water until the Revenue party has left the ship, and in many cases it is necessary for the Revenue Inspector to swim round the ship to find the contraband.

Import, Export control

Licences issued totalled 11,360 namely 1,854 Import and 9,506 Export.

An ingenious method of smuggling silver into the Colony was discovered when the framework of a suitcase was found to be made of silver instead of wood. The weight was 35 lbs.

A seizure was made of 63 bags of sugar about to be exported on two junks, and confiscation resulted. This case incidentally resulted in the first prosecution under the Tally Clerks Ordinance, 1940. The Clerk tallying the sugar into the junks was found to have no licence, and forfeited his job of \$750 by failing to appear in court.

The Export Control Order, revised and brought up-to-date, was republished in the Gazette of June 30.

Supplies

(a) RICE Issues on the ration totalled only 17,220 tons, the low output being attributable partly to the arrival of 5,800 tons from Thailand under commercial arrangements and partly to the harvesting of New Territories rice, both of which factors have tended to bring down the price of free rice.

Receipts of Government rice from abroad totalled 9,578 tons. One retailer found using incorrect scales and mixing inferior grades of rice with the Government ration rice had his licence withdrawn.

(b) FLOUR

Only 223 tons of Government flour were taken up by distributors. The Colony is seriously overstocked with flour and many merchants are incurring heavy losses.

(c) SUGAR

Sales of sugar from Government stocks were increased from 1,250 tons of refined and 750 tons of raw sugar, to 2,000 tons and 1,000 tons respectively. This had an immediate effect on the price of sugar which had risen unreasonably as a result of hoarding by dealers. Sugar however still did not appear in reasonable quantities at retail level, and steps were therefore taken in conjunction with the Kowloon Provision and Grocery Commercial Chamber and the Hong Kong and Kowloon Provision, Wine and Spirit Dealers' Association to ensure that a reasonable share of the sugar released reached retail shops.

(d) FUEL

Stocks of coal at the end of the month had increased to 55,948 tons. Sales totalled 17,000 tons. A start was made on reducing the stock of firewood which is considered unduly high at approximately 30,000 tons.

Industry

Certificates of Origin and Imperial Preference Certificates issued during the month totalled 2,793.

Efforts are being made to have the benefit of Imperial Preference extended to Hong Kong manufactured goods imported into Australia.

Complaints are still being received regarding the failure of Hong Kong exporters to comply with specifications when fulfilling orders.

The volume of inquiries from abroad is increasing steadily, largely due to participation in the British Industries Fair, and in part to the influence of Mr. E. Himsforth in Nigeria.

Price control

Control of the various brands of cocoa and preparations containing cocoa was abandoned. Seizures of dangerous drugs fell away very considerably during the month. One defendant found importing 112 lbs. of raw opium was sentenced by the District Officer, Tai Po, to a fine of \$200 or one month.

A member of the crew of a Macao steamer found bringing in 40 lbs. was awarded at the Central Magistracy a fine of \$10,000 with the alternative of 12 months hard labour.

ECHO OF 1933

Berlin, July 19.
An East Berlin Criminal Court today sentenced 15 former Nazi Storm Troopers to death in a trial of 84 former Nazis charged with crimes against humanity in June, 1943.

The Court sentenced 13 others to life imprisonment. The remaining 24 were sentenced in absentia, received prison terms ranging from five to 25 years.

They were found guilty of being involved in the massacre of Communists during the "Kempeler (East Berlin) Blood Week" shortly after Hitler came to power in 1933.—Reuter.

Second officer of ss. Anhui arrives in HK

Second Officer S.W. Ribley of the ss. Anhui returned to Hong Kong yesterday by the British coaster Empire Park from Swatow.

The officer was not available for further information about the fate of his ship, which was mined in Swatow Harbour on June 15 and foundered. He was the only European passenger in the Empire Park.

However, according to a certain crew member of the Empire Park, salvage operations are still continuing. In his opinion, "it might take six months more before she can be raised."

Mollers Limited, who are undertaking the salvage work reported that work is still under way with the two salvage tugs in Swatow Harbour. No indication as to the completion of the operation was available from local sources.

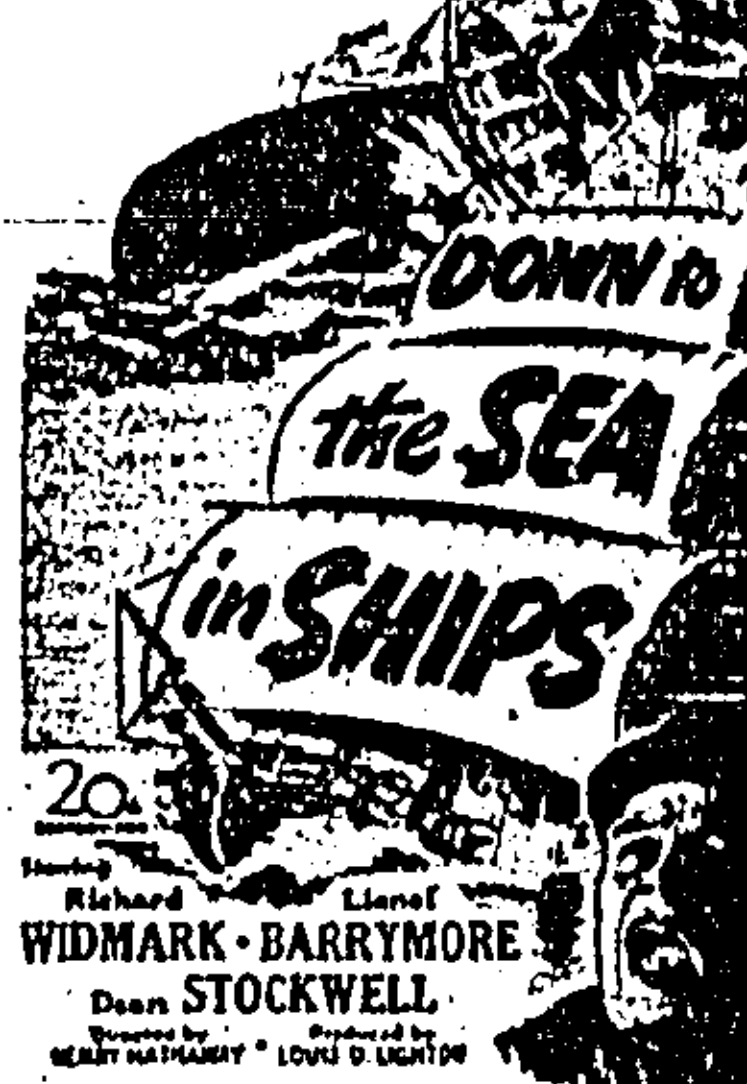
The Empire Park arrived with a few hundred tons of general cargo from the Communist port. The master reported no incident occurred en route.

It was also learned that the only officer of the Anhui remaining behind in Swatow is the master, Mr. Naismith.

STAR
17, Hankow Road, Kowloon

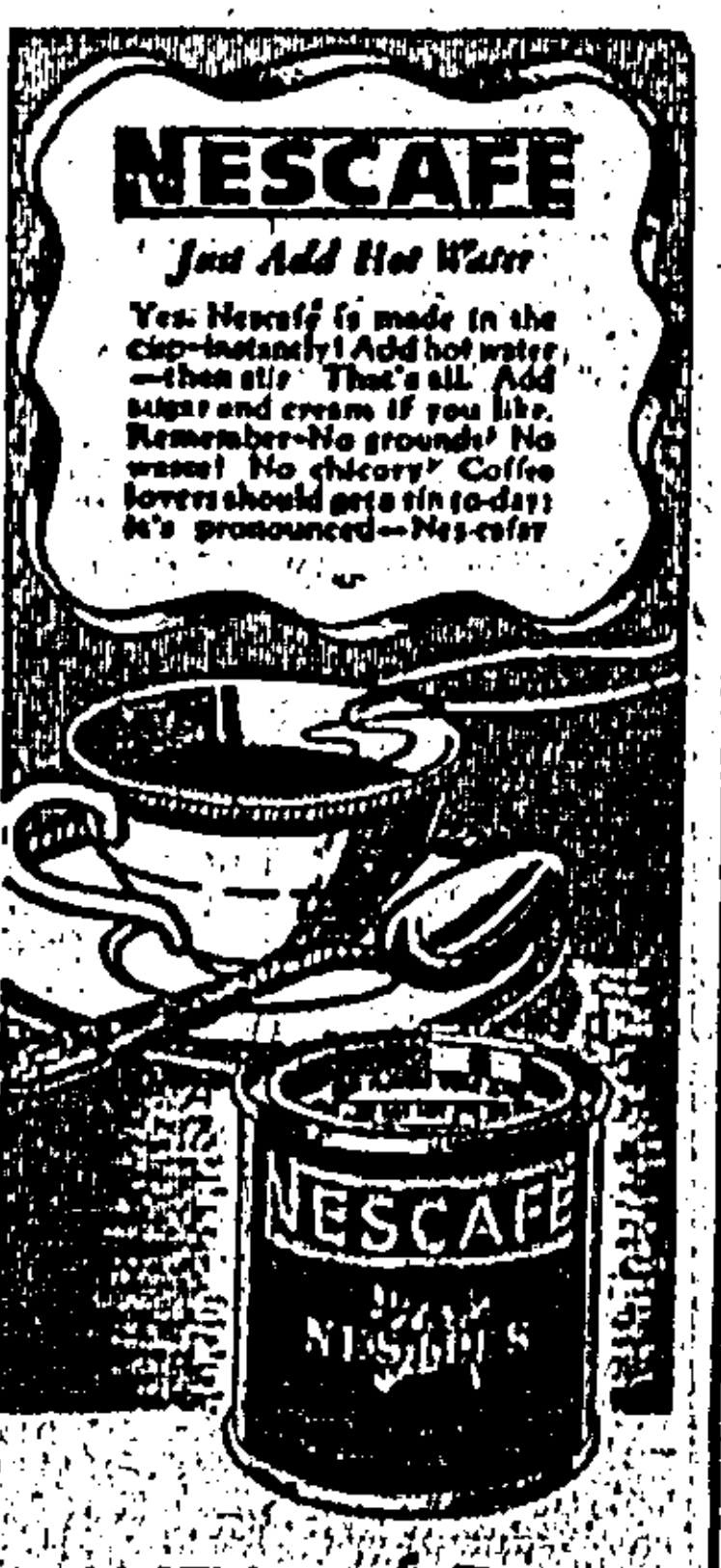
July — 21st. & 22nd.
2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

THE DEVIL'S IN COMMAND!



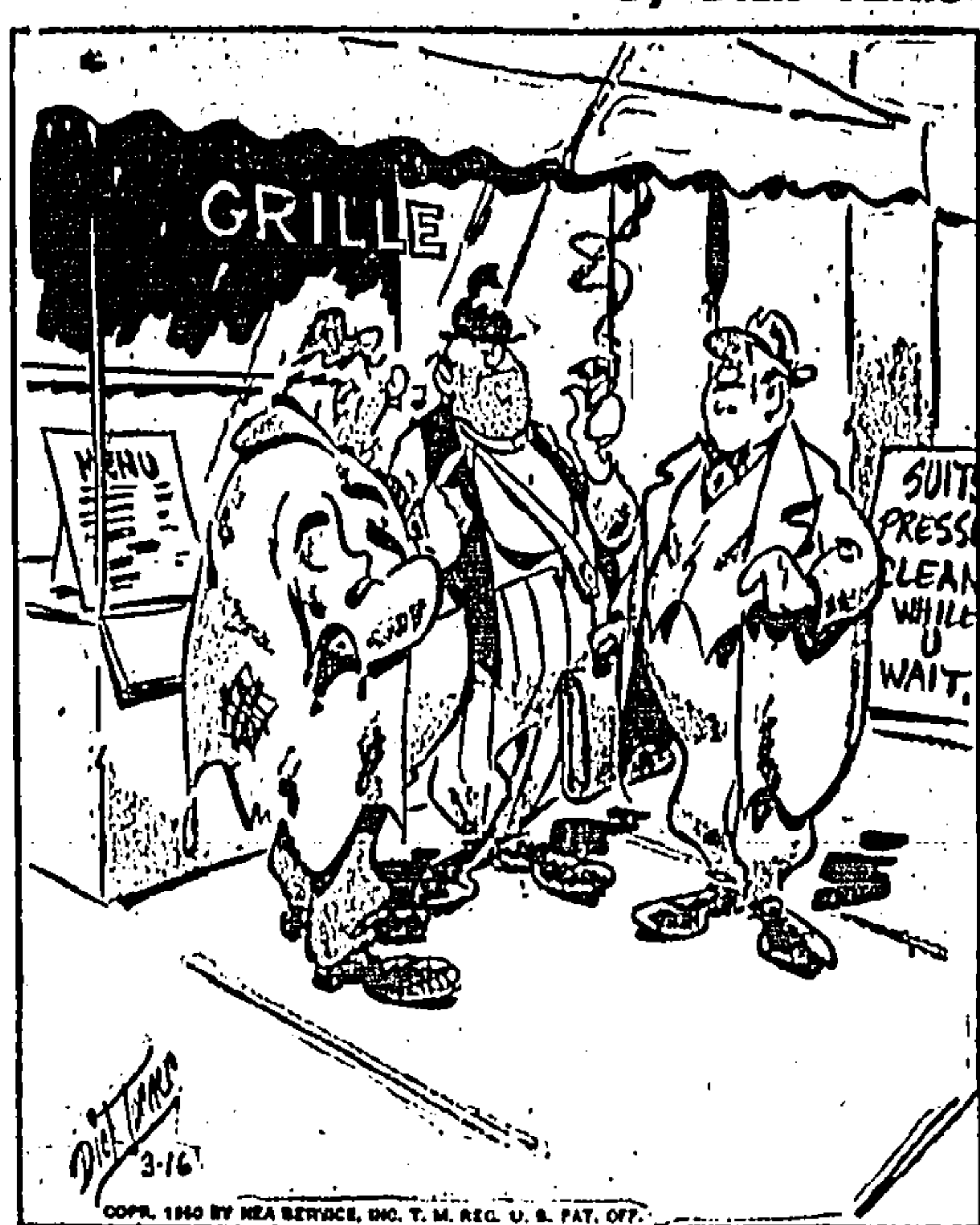
July — 23rd. & 24th.

Ray Milland * Jean Peters
in
"IT HAPPENS EVERY SPRING"



CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"We're puttin' on a special dis morning, guv'nor! Fifteen cents for two, in lieu of de usual ten-cent touch per each!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

PRO AND CON REASONS
THERE ARE two sound reasons for leading an unbid major suit instead of an unbid minor against a hostile No Trump game, even though your major holding be of only two or three cards and the minor suit be of five or six cards. First, what might be called the pro reason is that the major is quite likely to be your partner's long suit, since the opponents would probably bid a four-card major length if they had it. Second, the con reason is that the opponents might well have good length or strength in both the minor and still no bid it.

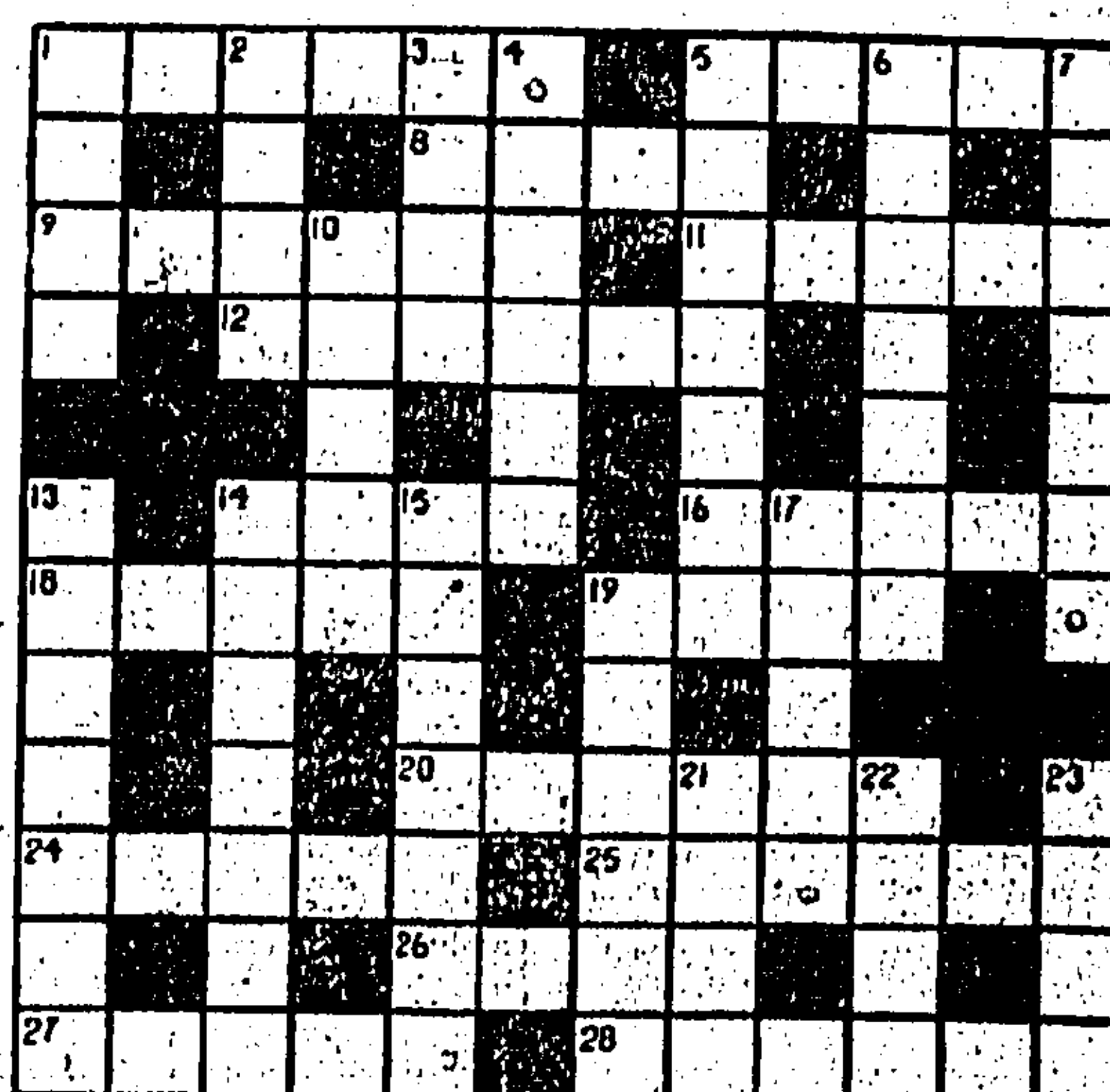
Now South's only chance for nine tricks was to win a club finesse. So North scored four diamond tricks in the dummy, then finessed the club J. East won and shifted to the spade Q after West had played the club 9, an easily-readable singleton, so North was chastised.

Tomorrow's Problem
S Q 4 3
H 9 3 2
D 10 9 5
C 7 3 2

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable.)
South West North East
1 D Pass 1 S Pass
2 D Pass 3 NT
— Since bidding was the same at both tables of a team match, the result depended on the play. More specifically, it depended on the opening lead. At one table East opened the fourth-best of his long suit, the club 5, which was won by the J. North ducked a diamond trick to West, won the heart Q return with the K.

(Dealer: West. Both sides vulnerable.)
How should East play for 5 Clubs after South wins the heart K and switches to the diamond K?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across
1 Veto
5 Elect by force
6 Persuade
9 Usual practice
11 Church singers
12 Card holding
14 Symptom
16 Crowd
19 Influence
20 Stalk
24 Subject
25 Of evil disposition
26 Pitcher
27 Surge
28 Acting sovereign
13 Kindles
14 Frank
15 Well-bred
17 Delight in
19 Season
21 Shave
22 Prevailing
23 Tangle

Yesterday's Crossword
Across—1 Clasp, 4 Klaps, 8 Mortar, 10 Ailer, 13 Reeler, 14 Cowpox, 17 Lull, 19 Cloddes, 20 sturdily, 22 Udd, 23 Eromia, 27 vander, 29 Gulls, 30 Murie, 31 spends—25 daily.
Down—1 Comic, 2 Arrow, 3 Pearl, 5 Lout, 6 Patrol, 7 Etruria, 8 Reigned, 11 Seldom, 15 Espigam, 18 Onid, 19 Sander, 20 sturdily, 22 Udd, 23 Eromia, 27 vander, 29 Gulls, 30 Murie, 31 spends—25 daily.

KING'S

AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TODAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION

SEE YOURSELF ON THE SCREEN in
"REPORT ON HONGKONG"

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW at 11.30 A.M.

Columbia Pictures Presents
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME

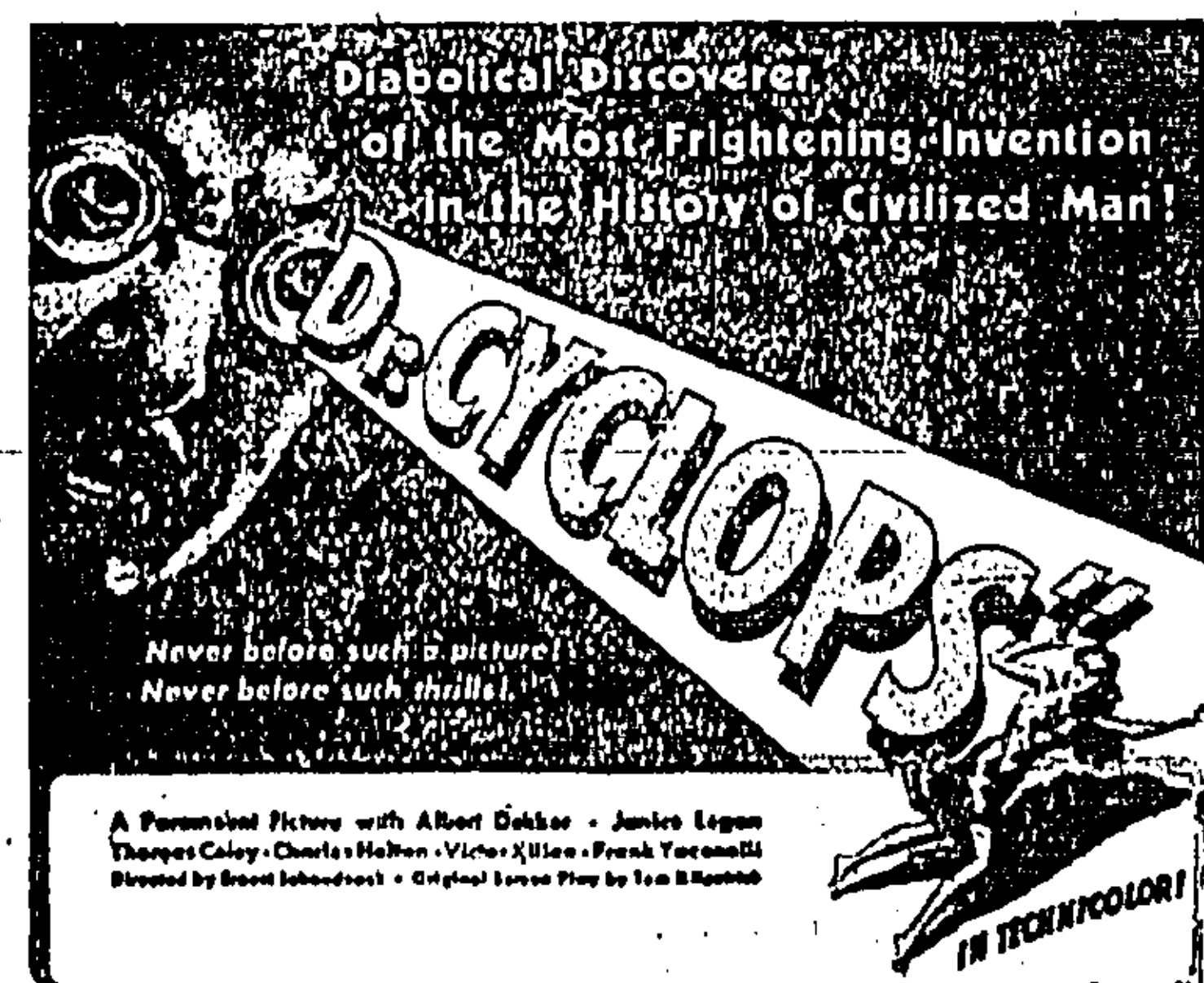
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A 3 STOOGES COMEDY"

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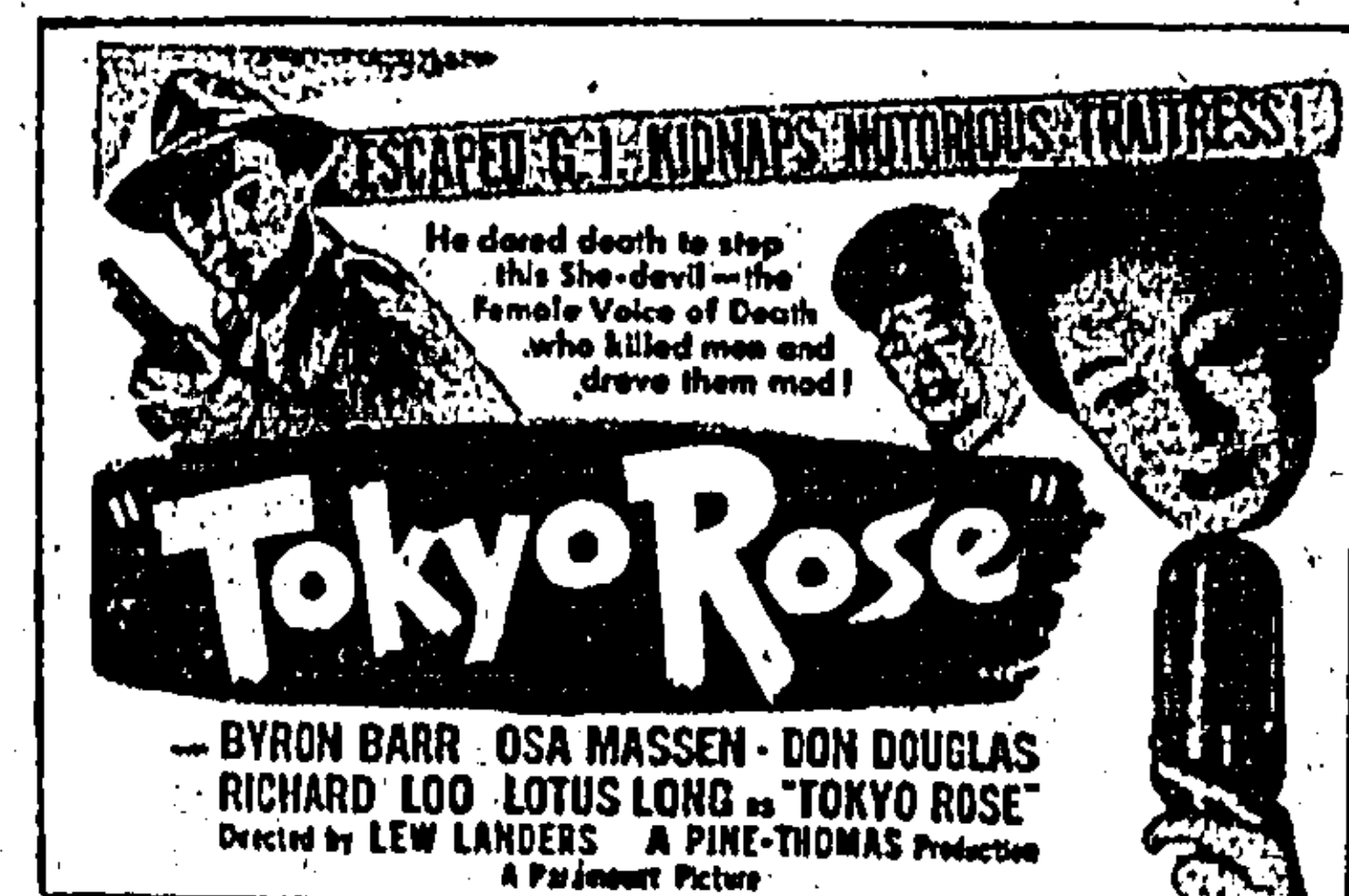
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CINEMA WORLD



Patricia Roc and Friends
There's no such thing.

Comedy, report on HK at the King's

Rating: ★ ★ ★

Even though we personally don't agree with the title, "The Perfect Woman," now at the King's Theatre, is very enjoyable British comedy with some novel twists thrown in. The Two Cities film sets out with the conviction that there IS a perfect woman—and maybe the film is right at that, come to think of it: The woman in question is a robot, made by a scientist.

She obeys a few simple words of command (she must be a robot), can't talk (which makes us doubt she is a woman), eat or sleep—and only shows violent emotion if the word "love" is mentioned.

"The Perfect Woman" is based on a stage comedy of the same name that had a very long run in London.

Patricia Roc plays the part of the Professor's lovely niece, Nigel Patrick is the young man hired to take the robot woman out, and Stanley Holloway is his bewildered valet.

The film has plenty of sparkle and should please the majority of local cinemagoers.

Report on HK

Co-showing with "The Perfect Woman" at the King's is "Report On Hong Kong," produced by "This Modern Age."

An interesting documentary, the Report deals with the Colony and her problems in the light of an explosive world situation. It shows scenes of Hong Kong's darker side—slum and squatter districts—and explains the Colony's position as the bulwark of the West in a sea of Communism.

It traces the course of Hong Kong's prosperity, gives a glimpse of typical street scenes and winds up with the question: "What Now?"

"Report On Hong Kong" was filmed and scripted by a special two-man team which visited the Colony last year and remained here for more than six weeks, collecting and sifting data for the Report. It is a compact and concise account on the state of the Colony.



EILEEN HERLIE
process of aging.

Vienna as background in Lee film

Rating: ★ ★

In the old days, Vienna was the inspiration of every third musical comedy, and there was Wine, Women and Song in the city on the Danube.

Carol Reed gave us a different picture—the tragic Vienna of today—in his excellent "The Third Man."

"The Angel With The Trumpet," coming next to the Lee Theatre, is the saga of a middle-class family from 1899 to the present time and bridges the gap between Strauss and Reed.

The film begins when Frances Alt (Basil Sydney) prosperous maker of pianos, marries the slightly shifty Henrietta Stein (Eileen Herlie) sweetheart of the Crown Prince. It ends after World War Two, when the only surviving son reopens the piano factory.

In between there is the story of a dying dynasty and of a woman's devotion to her husband and family, told with depth and feeling. "The Angel With The Trumpet" is heavy drama, but its flashes of authenticity make it enjoyable film fare even for those who prefer their cinema light. At times the speed of the film slows to a crawl, but then there is Miss Herlie's magnificent portrayal to help out.

The picture is notable for the presence of Miss Herlie, who has a dark, smouldering beauty, and the police which is the pre-occupations of those who learn their acting on the stage. She dominates the picture and gives the impression that she has tremendous power in reserve.

Supporting her are Norman Wooland, Anthony Bushell, John Justin and Marie Schell.

Human interest film on music

Rating: ★ ★ ★

A film that has all the ingredients necessary to "make" a picture—is now at the Queen's and Alhambra Theatres with the screening of Warner Brothers' "Young Man With A Horn." A musical with a different twist—it tries its hand fairly successfully at heavy drama—the film stars that rising light on the Hollywood horizon, Kirk Douglas, and co-stars Lauren Bacall and Doris Day.

Jungle Jim in African gold hunt

Rating: ★ ★

Johnny Weissmuller, as Jungle Jim, "ruler" of Africa's jungle depths, encounters another weird adventure in Columbia's "Mark of the Gorilla," which is now at the Roxy and Broadway.

As the resourceful jungle adventurer, Johnny meets on equal terms ruthless human fiends or jungle beasts of prey in this treasure hunt for a fabulous gold hoard. An exotic note is added to this jungle thriller forming in the persons of a glamorous native princess from a fabled desert land and the beautiful niece of a government official.

This time Johnny is assigned the task of locating a fortune in gold hidden which the Nazis are believed to have cached somewhere in the vast jungle preserve which is his favourite haunt.

But, Onslow Stevens, posing as a doctor, has already discovered the treasure's hiding place and has his enforcers stacking the gold preparatory to absconding with it. As a special precaution, his guards in the guise of giant gorillas, scare everybody away from the hiding place.

When Johnny, too, converges on the cave which is the repository for the gold, a battle royal develops. The timely arrival of Native Rangers while Johnny is literally fighting for his life climaxes the film.

Weissmuller performs fairly well as the jungle lord, with all his old-time vitality and prowess. His combat with jungle animals make the fun fly and he again gives a display of his aquatic talents. Trudy Marshall paints an attractive portrait of an attractive girl bravely facing jungle terrors, while, Onslow Stevens makes a formidable villain.

The picture tells the story of a jazz trumpeter (Kirk Douglas) who rises to the peak of his profession only to topple when riches and a beautiful girl nearly prove his undoing.

In spite of the very involved triangle which exists between Mr. Douglas and his leading ladies, Director Michael Curtiz has succeeded in defining their roles so well that the off-key notes produced by Miss Lauren Bacall's interpretation of a frustrated psycho-analyst are hardly audible.

Outstanding is Mr. Douglas' performance as the trumpeter. He lends the role a credibility that recalls his interpretation of the battling boxer in "Champion."

Then, too, there's music for the jazz fans, "ghosted" by Harry James. Among the song favourites featured in the film are Moanin' Low, Japanese Sandman, You Took Advantage Of Me, Love For Sale, Cheatin' On Me, The Very Thought Of You, With A Song In My Heart, Chinatown, The Blue Room, Too Marvelous For Words, and I May Be Wrong. But I Think You're Wonderful, the last one beautifully sung by Miss Day.

RATINGS

The "China Mail" is using the following classifications to indicate to readers the quality of films reviewed:

- ★★★★ Excellent
- ★★★ Above average
- ★★ Average
- ★ Below average



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FOX MOVIE NEWS
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REINFORCEMENTS TO
KORRA

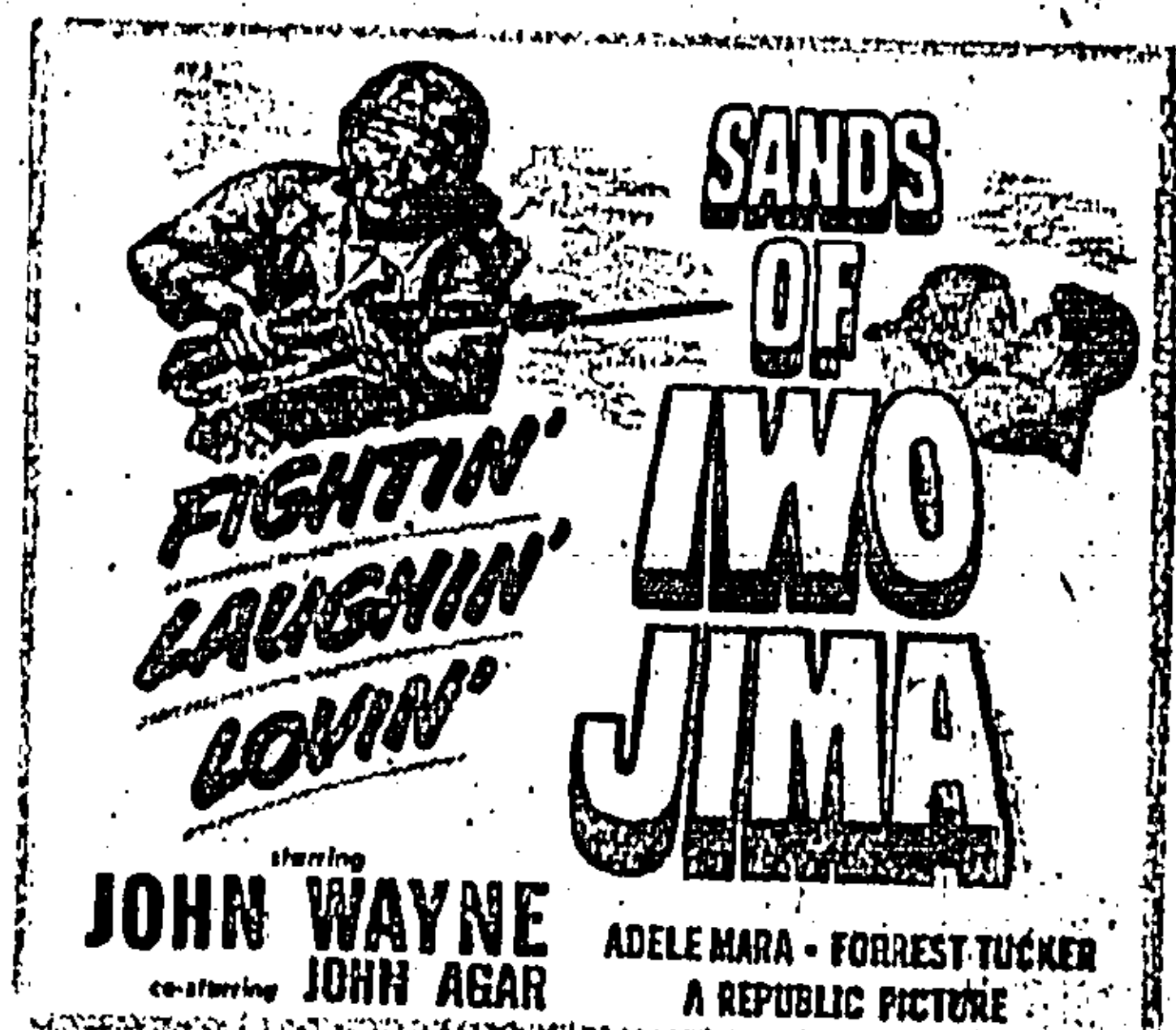
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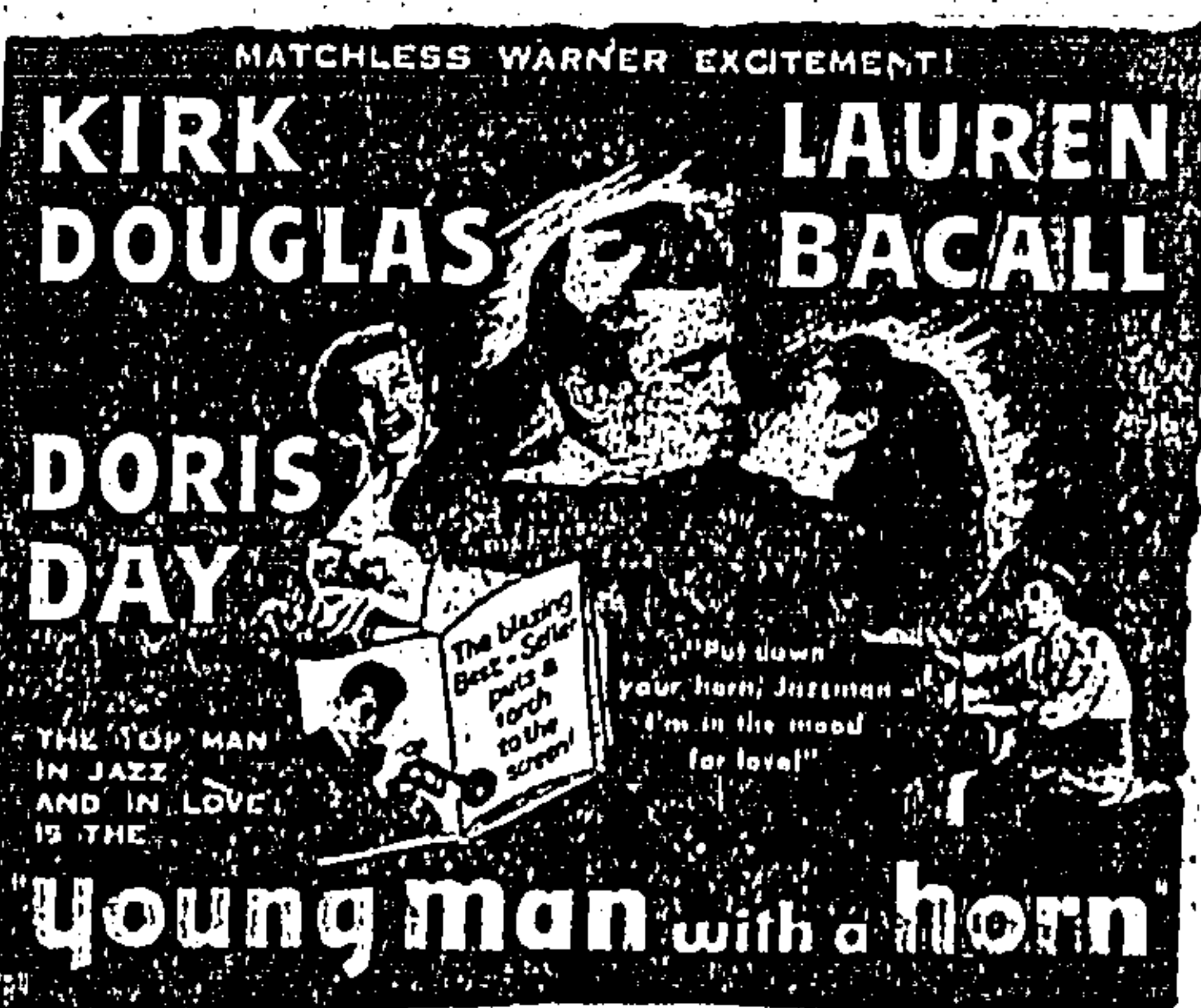
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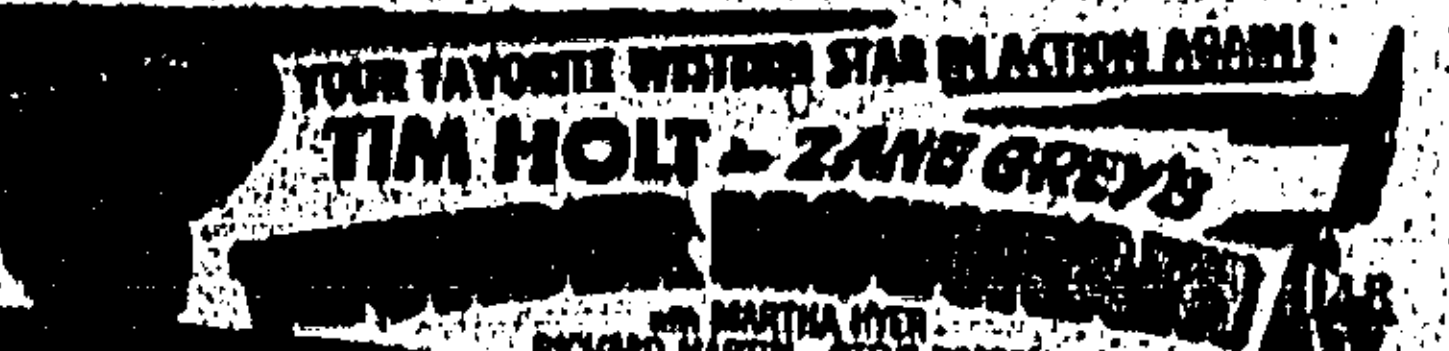


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REPORT ON DANGER SPOTS

By "Windrush"
Special correspondent

The Korean attack may have taken America by surprise. It was a minor Pearl Harbour. But Korea had for three years been recognised as one of the main danger spots in the world. What is the condition of the other danger spots? Are the fuses lit?

By a danger spot is meant an area where events may actually happen which will be the cause of another great world conflict. The last two world wars rose out of happenings in areas which had long been known to be the cause of tension—the Balkans in 1914, the Polish Corridor in 1939. Humanity had looked on helplessly while the electricity gathered. It could not prevent the storm.

Today the obvious danger spots are Germany, Yugoslavia, Persia, Turkey, Indo-China. It would be hard to allot them in order of priority. Each could cause a world war. Perhaps in a few years, or months—the list will be enlarged by Burma and Thailand. Greece has become a little less dangerous, but could easily become high-charged once again.

What is the latest news from each of these areas?

Germany watched

Germany is watched with the closest attention by the public in Britain. Crises seldom work out exactly as expected; but the general belief is that, if there is a grave emergency over Germany, it will come about through East Germany. Russia's puppet state attacking West Germany. Indeed, when North Korea attacked the South, the first thought of many people was that it was a try-out of the Russian technique of promoting Russia's imperialist aims by fomenting civil war. For North Korea, they said, read East Germany, and you have the events in Europe a few months hence.

This has caused a great nervousness throughout West Germany. All sorts of rumours are spreading. The West German statesmen are believed to have warned the Western allies not to overrate the stability of the West German state, since, if Russia succeeded in Korea, many people in West Germany might think it prudent not to oppose Communism too vigorously.

Structure weakened

At the same time the existing governmental structure in West

involved in the diplomatic initiatives. They are not related to Korea alone, nor to the question of China's representation on the United Nations. What happened on the 38th Parallel on June 25 can happen at half a dozen places in other parts of the world. We have to see how we conduct ourselves in this Korean business as to ensure it doesn't happen again elsewhere. The invaders have over-run two thirds of South Korea and they and their friends have been shouting with glee about the alleged defeat and weakness of the United States. Even a voluntary withdrawal by diplomatic means would not wholly attain the objects sought. The invaders must have a dose of their own medicine and be knocked back by superior force.

The point at which diplomacy may well enter is when the status quo has been restored. Diplomatic methods take time when the Communists are involved—a lot of time. It is perhaps just as well. Diplomacy has started a bit early in the day. Nobody can expect it to move faster than the military events. But perhaps by the time the North Koreans, or what remains of their armed forces, get back there, enough progress will have been made in diplomacy to tide over that peculiarly delicate period, and to ensure that fresh complications, dangerous not so much to the peace of the world; are avoided.

Then, perhaps, the Security Council can take up once more, quite independently, the question of Chinese representation, which was raised long before the Korean invasion and has little or nothing to do with the events in that country. Pandit Nehru denied, in his latest letter to Mr. Dean Acheson, that the admission of the People's Government to the United Nations would be an encouragement to aggression. He is quite probably right, but Peking's actions in the meantime will do much to prove or disprove it, and to influence the ultimate decision.

Germany has been seriously weakened by provincial elections in North-Rhine-Westphalia and in Schleswig-Holstein. The governments in both provinces have had to be reconstructed. In Schleswig-Holstein the election results were especially interesting. A new party representing the German refugees from the Russian zone and East Europe won nearly a quarter of the seats.

In its own way this may prove nearly as critical a development for West Germany as was Germany as a whole—the emergence in 1930 of the Nazis as a party with strong electoral backing. The refugees are anti-Communist. But they are living in desperate conditions. They are no leaders to democratic government which has been able to do little to relieve them.

The real danger spot is Yugoslavia. This differs from all the others. In the other dangerous areas, Russia is tempted to intervene because it sees the opportunity of expansion. In Yugoslavia it may intervene out of fear. The harm which Titoism is doing to Moscow and International Communism can hardly be overestimated. The Russians are anxious to Moscow because they are, not capitalists, but a rival brand of Communists. Thus they can enlist support against Moscow from even the most left wing

personalities. (Proof of this is the enthusiasm for Yugoslavia of Mr. Zilliacus.)

Alarming rumours

In the last few weeks there have been alarming rumours of Russian troop movements in the Balkans. The Russians may think that if they attack Yugoslavia, America will take no action. But will it? Moscow thought the same about Korea.

Yugoslavia's refusal to support the Security Council resolution on Korea was almost certainly an attempt by Yugoslavia not to bring to a head immediately its quarrel with Russia.

Turkey is a danger point because it is the immediate neighbour of Russia, and because Russia is so deeply interested in the control of the Dardanelles. But Turkey, though a small country, is a very tough country. It is being supplied by America with modern arms. There are no signs at the moment that Russia is planning to concentrate its presence on Turkey.

Persia is in quite a different position. Persia has an inefficient government and very grave social unrest. To bring Persia into the Russian system would

fulfil for Russia its age-old ambition of obtaining warm water ports in the Persian Gulf.

If Russia, folled by the United Nations action in Korea, wished suddenly to switch its pressure, Persia might seem to it to be the ideal victim. Moreover Russia is genuinely afraid that if it does not itself control Persia, America will.

America is giving economic aid to the Shah. American oil prospectors are at work in Azerbaijan. It must not be forgotten that a Treaty of 1921 gives Russia the right to occupy Azerbaijan if it judges this necessary for security reasons. But if Russia moves into Azerbaijan this might very easily light off the war which everybody fears.

About the situation and dangers in Indo-China, Hong Kong is in a better position to form a judgment than London.

In none of these danger points is the tension as yet so acute that an explosion is bound to happen. There will only be trouble if Moscow decides either that it will make war this year, or if it decides to gamble by starting a war. The chief danger of war lies in this latter possibility. But since the United Nations resolution on Kashmir, this danger may have become a little less. Because of the Korea fighting, Russia's respect for American preparedness may have lessened. But its respect for America's capacity to act resolutely in resistance to aggression must have greatly increased.

It seems to me unlikely that mountaineers can Everest.

Good Morning!

China's assets in the United States ordered frozen.
Icy what you mean—another cold war development?

Myrtle is now convinced that there actually is a water shortage, following yesterday's news that a fellow had been fined for pinching some of the stuff.

Local paper has now got round to spelling it "sargeant" so-and-so.

There is, of course, a colonel of sense in this.

The British health scheme allows only rectified spirits to be prescribed free.

With a little co-operation, the public should be able to Scotch that idea.

It seems to me unlikely that mountaineers can Everest.

Mr. Attlee rejects a suggestion to create a Ministry of Sports to restore Britain's international prestige.

Little support is expected either for a plan to restrict the nation's athletes to croquet, a game in which they are temporarily believed to have unquestioned supremacy.

Larwood told a reporter in Sydney that he was taking his kids to the zoo.

To see the body lion?

It may sound a bit queer, but the directors have in fact decided that there will be no more Canton Ice.

"The percentage of casualties among doctors and corpsmen has squallied that among the combat troops."

Myrtle's grandfather sympathises, but says a stiff upper lip is better than all this squalling.

Making a concerted attempt to win financial friends outside the Colony, the Reform Club have not yet found themselves all a loan.

The rising cost of living is a sour point with most people around here.

"Brewery owner writes authoritative textbook."

The wise man of the yeast.

...and I'm still telling you that steam should give place to sail!

The man without a face

Non-Communist Koreans call General Kim Il Sung, President of the so-called North Korean People's Republic, "the man without a face."

General Kim, who nominally commands the invading North Koreans, is claimed by the Communists to be the legendary Korean hero and guerrilla leader who successfully defied and harried the Japanese in North Korea for 15 years. Non-Communist deride this claim and insist that the present General Kim is an impostor.

The original Kim Il Sung was a bold and cunning bandit who ruled a fierce horde of expatriated Koreans in the secret fastnesses of the rugged White Mountains across the Yalu river, which separates North Korea from Manchuria.

For 15 years these voluntary exiles from Japanese occupied Korea, lived in the White Mountains, descending in well-armed and well-organised forays to raid villages, slaughter Japanese officials, seize Japanese goods and disappear again into the precipitous defiles and hidden winding trails of their mountain home.

The Japanese themselves admit that over one year Kim Il Sung's guerrillas—averaged more than 10 daily raids across the ice-cold Yalu and that in 15 years he killed from 30,000 to 40,000 Japanese.

A mighty man

His fame spread throughout Korea. "Supernatural" powers were attributed to him. It was claimed that he once throttled two famished wolves simultaneously—one in each powerful, hairy hand. It was claimed that he never missed with a pistol shot; that he could run a mile

carrying a man under each arm, that he had the power of the evil eye; that he could "eat a whole roasted sheep, and drink a full bottle of the fiercest vodka in one unbroken swallow."

There were few, if any, photographs of him, but he was represented to be a pale, yellow

By
Richard Hughes

man with huge shoulders, huge hands, huge moustaches, and merciless eyes, who had never been heard to laugh.

Koreans, in fact, regarded him as a sort of mixture of Robin Hood and William Tell, with the wartime characteristics of Marshall Tito thrown in for good measure.

No photograph

What happened to this shadowy figure after the war nobody knows for certain. The Communists say that he immediately joined the party, dedicated himself humbly to the ambitious policies of Joseph Stalin and brought with him a large army

of 200,000 tough, loyal Koreans whose hearts also beat as one for Korean Marxism.

The preposterous implication is that this great hero has been hiding out with him all these years in the wild and bleak White Mountains.

Actually, the Japanese, who put a reward of \$10,000, dead or alive, on the real Kim's head, never believed that he had more than 10,000 bandits under him.

The South Koreans angrily assert that the real General Kim would now be in his fifties or alive, and that the Red General

Irish eyes in Moscow

A Red-headed Irishman who like roast beef must surely be a bit of a puzzle to Stalin.

But the superficial description of Ambassador Kelly is quite illusive. It hides the personality of one who is rightly accounted,

Months" before entering the Foreign Office in 1919.

There in those days he was something of a novelty, a breaker of that lingering Victorian tradition that only the sons of certain sons were qualified to sit at mahogany desks and learn the secrets of diplomacy.

By Montague Smith

and already well tested, as one of the ablest diplomats in Britain's service.

More in his character are a pair of penetrating, deep-set eyes that see much but reveal nothing, and a strong chin, below firm lips that could give all the answers.

His good-natured smile is reserved for his friends, to whose number he adds wherever he goes. A greying moustache is the only visible sign of his age; he was 53 last year.

His father, another David Kelly, was a den at Trinity College, Dublin. From that not too severely academic environment the son went via St. Paul's School to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was nominated for a diplomatic career, the start of which was interrupted by the first world war. In this he served for three years in France as a brigade intelligence officer, was awarded the M.C., and recorded his experience in a book "Thirty-Nine

Minor appointments in Buenos Aires, Lisbon, Mexico, Brussels, Stockholm, and Cairo led to his first big job during the last war from 1940 to 1942 as Minister to the Swiss Government at Berne.

Having successfully persuaded the Swiss that Britain was really going to win the war, he was on carrying the same conviction to Argentina.

His present Moscow appointment, almost exactly a year ago, followed a short term as Ambassador to Turkey at Ankara, just on the free side of the Iron Curtain but near enough to it to learn in advance a great deal of what he is now experiencing behind it.

When, if ever, he is allowed to retire from his country's service, he hopes to be a farmer. Is that an odd change from the labyrinthine of diplomacy? Hardly; the land, too, has its secrets that patience alone can unfold.

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MR. NEHRU RENEWS PROPOSAL

KELLY TO AGAIN SEE GROMYKO

London, July 19. New instructions to the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir David Kelly, to seek a fourth interview with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, will be sent within the next 24 hours.

The reply given by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to the message on Korea from the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, had not yet been sent from London this morning.

Mr. Attlee's reply is expected to be broadly in harmony with the American answer to Pandit Nehru's personal message to the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson. This United States answer was received in Delhi today.

Sir David Kelly met the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister for the third time last Monday at Mr. Gromyko's request.

In Sydney, the "Morning Herald" commented editorially today "Pandit Nehru's overtures to Marshal Stalin will merely encourage Communist blackmail."

"If Pandit Nehru had been coached by the Soviet Foreign Office, he could not have played more directly into Stalin's hand," the Journal said.

"No one doubts the high motives of Pandit Nehru, but good intentions are not enough. Accompanied by a realistic appraisal of the issues involved, they may help pave the way to Communist hell."

The "Herald" said that Marshal Stalin was asked to give nothing in return for the admission of Red China to the Security Council. No wonder Stalin welcomed the Indian proposal.

"No wonder the dishonest solution brought forward by the honest broker from New Delhi has found no favour either in Washington or London," the paper said.

Pandit Nehru's move for a settlement of the conflict in Korea was intended to save the United Nations from "the ill-ill ally into which the Security Council had manoeuvred itself," "Taghich Rundschau," the official Soviet news newspaper, in Germany, said today.

"Mr. Nehru's move should have been taken by the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, who chose rather to adopt the criminal standpoint of Washington and thus has greatly endangered the existence of the United Nations."

"Marshal Stalin's reply opened the door for negotiations which were rich in prospect. It showed the great difference in the treatment of political problems between East and West," the paper said.

While all Eastern Zone newspapers, including Marshal Stalin's reply, the Western Berlin Press was not enthusiastic. The formerly British-licensed "Der Telegraph" described mediation proposals of this kind as tantamount to capitulation before aggression.—United Press.

Unique flight of guided rocket in United States

Banana River, Florida, July 19. United States military and civilian experts today launched from American soil for the first time a guided rocket capable of carrying any destructive material now available on a horizontal course.

The rocket, a wartime German V-2 with American improvements, roared into the air from a launching "pad" in the desolate and sandy wastes on Florida's East coast where the Defence Department has set up a long-range proving ground for guided missiles.

It was first time that the United States had fired a rocket on a horizontal course guiding it on a trajectory roughly comparable to that of an artillery shell.

All other firings such as those at White Sands, New Mexico, have been vertical.

The rocket fired today was the same German V-2 type that set an altitude record of 250 miles straight up from the launching pad at White Sands.

It soared to a height of 23 to 24 miles before the control room

ADMISSION OF PEKING NOT ENCOURAGING AGGRESSION "PROPOSAL MADE ON MERITS"

India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, today renewed his proposal to bring Communist China into the United Nations as a step towards solving the Korean crisis.

In a new note to the U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, the Indian leader argued the admission of Communist China as demanded by Russia would not be an encouragement of aggression.

He said that in making its approach to the United States and Russia, India is trying to strengthen the United Nations in resisting aggression.

Mr. Nehru's second note was in response to Mr. Acheson's rejection of the idea of seating Communist China now, as a preliminary to the Korean situation, through the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Acheson told Mr. Nehru: "I know you should not be deterred by an unlawful aggression or any other conduct which would subject the United Nations to coercion and duress."

The exchange was made public by the U.S. State Department immediately after Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador and Mr. Nehru's sister, delivered the Prime Minister's second note to Mr. Acheson.

The State Department published the Acheson-Nehru exchanges in a move to offset the propaganda effect of Moscow's acceptance of the Indian mediation plan.

Authorities here doubt if the United States will send any further answer to Mr. Nehru. They explained that the positions of the two Governments were now clear.

Therefore nothing further would be gained by new notes.

Sincere but misguided

They credited Mr. Nehru with complete sincerity in his efforts to bring peace and what they called his apparent faith in Russian commitments.

However, they said, he seemed to be overlooking numerous lessons to the contrary in the last five years if he believed in giving Russia a chance to restrain itself from seizure of control over other countries.

The correspondence between Pandit Nehru, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Acheson on Mr. Nehru's proposal to Moscow and Washington for the settlement of the Korean problem, was also released in New Delhi here tonight.

Mr. Nehru's original communication to Marshal Stalin of July 13, the Soviet leader's reply and Mr. Nehru's acknowledgment of this reply, have already been published in Moscow.

Mr. Nehru's communication of July 13 to Mr. Acheson was identical with that sent to the Soviet leader.

Mr. Acheson, in his reply, dated July 18, said that President Truman and he had given most thoughtful consideration to Mr. Nehru's message as well as to the copy of Marshal Stalin's reply to the message.

U.S. objective

Mr. Acheson said, "One of the most fundamental objects of the foreign policy of the United States is to assist in maintaining world peace, and the Government of the United States is firmly of the opinion that the United Nations is the most effective instrument yet devised for maintaining and restoring international peace and security."

"The United States is, therefore, eager to do all that is proper and possible to preserve and strengthen the United Nations."

"The purpose of the United States Government, and of the American people with respect to Korea is to support by all means at our disposal the determination of the United Nations to repel the armed attack on Korea and restore international peace and security in the area. We desire both to prevent the spread of aggression beyond Korea and to end it there—as required by the Security Council of the United Nations."

"We are deeply conscious of the fact that law-abiding governments and peoples throughout the world have a vital stake in the issues involved in this aggression and in the success of the United Nations in dealing with it."

"It is painful to realize that there could have long since been a restoration of peace and the saving of the lives of those fighting on behalf of the United Nations had not a small minority of the United Nations failed to meet their obligations under the Charter and refused to use their authority and influence to prevent or stop hostilities."

Serious matter

"Acceptance of their obligations and the exercise of their authority and influence in accordance with these obligations will restore peace tomorrow."

"A breach of the peace or an act of aggression is the most serious matter with which the United Nations can be confronted. We do not believe the termination of aggression from North Korea can be contingent in any way upon the determination of other questions which are currently before the United Nations."

"There has not been at any time any obstacle to full participation by the Soviet Union in the work of the United Nations, except the decision of the Soviet Government itself."

"The Security Council has shown that it is both competent and willing to act vigorously for the maintenance of peace."

"In our opinion the decision between competing claimant governments for China's seat in the United Nations is one reached by the United Nations on its merits. It is a question on which there is at present a wide diversity of views among the membership of the United Nations."

I know you will agree that the decision should not be dictated by unlawful aggression or by any other conduct which would subject the United Nations to coercion and duress."

Peace policy

"I know Your Excellency shares our earnest desire to see the early restoration of peace in Korea in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and I assure you of our eagerness to work with you and your great country to establish in the United Nations a means whereby the fear of aggression can be permanently lifted from the people of the earth."

Replying to Mr. Acheson, Mr. Nehru said he recognised that one of the most fundamental objectives of the foreign policy of the United States was to assist in maintaining world peace, and

that the Government of the United States "is firmly of the opinion that the United Nations is one of the most effective instruments yet devised for maintaining and restoring international peace and security."

"As Your Excellency must be aware, the maintenance of peace and support of the United Nations has consistently been the policy of the Government of India," Mr. Nehru said.

Mr. Nehru went on to say he did not think that the admission of Communist China to the Security Council would be an encouragement to aggression.

He declared that his suggestion for breaking the deadlock in the Council was designed to fulfil India's policy of maintenance of peace and support of the United Nations.

"It was made on its merits and also in the hope that it would create a suitable atmosphere for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem," he stated.—Reuter, Associated Press and United Press.

RUSSIANS SPRING SURPRISE

Paris, July 19.

The Russian delegates arrived today to attend the fifth International Research Congress.

Their arrival was unexpected, because Russia had not replied to the formal invitation to the congress.

Dr. V. Khandalhar, of Bombay, chairman of the International Cancer Research Commission, said congress officials were very happy to see the Russians. He invited them to join the Research Commission, which is the international staff for the international Union against cancer.

The Russians thanked him for the invitation, but said they would need official approval of their Government. They said they had been sent to attend the congress meeting and did not know about the research commission.

Dr. Khandalhar hoped that the Research Commission would now become a real world commission to study cancer, for cancer was a world problem.

Dr. Khandalhar said the coming of the Russians has "opened the way for people from many countries who have not found it possible to attend the Research Commission to do so now. We also are very glad that scientists from Germany have expressed a desire to join the commission and steps are being taken to invite them."—The Associated Press.

BRITISH ENVOY SEES ACHESON

Washington, July 19. The British Ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, conferred for 20 minutes with the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, today and held reporters afterwards that the Korean situation was discussed. He declined further comment.—United Press.

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U.S. selecting site for H-bomb plant

Washington, July 19.

A site for a plant to build the hydrogen bomb is being selected by the American Atomic Energy Commission, a House Senate Atomic Sub-Committee announced today.

The Sub-Committee said that the site might cover as much as 200,000 acres, but that it was not planned to build a new Government-owned community in connection with the production facilities.

The statement did not specifically mention the hydrogen bomb, but it said, "Of course, on the new site will be constructed new facilities, designed to carry out the President's directive of January 1, 1950."

On that date, President Truman announced that he had told the Atomic Commission to go ahead with the H-bomb.

No hint was given as to the site of the plant except to say that one of the most important criteria in its selection will be the need to minimise its vulnerability to enemy attack.—Reuter.

Acheson accused of planning a diversionary war

Moscow, July 19.

The playwright, Anatoli Safranov, said today in an article in the "Literary Gazette" that the U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, planned a diversionary war somewhere else to cover his "failure" in Korea.

He wrote, "The facts show that the aggressors are intensively preparing for that."

"The foreign Press indicates that diplomats in Belgrade have the impression that Marshal Tito is not against undertaking armed provocation against neighbouring people's democracies."

Safranov also criticised the Swedish Premier, Tage Erlander, for protesting, against use of the name "Stockholm" in connection with the petition against the atomic bomb.

The author placed Mr. Acheson, Mr. Erlander and the Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, in the same group, saying, "Erlander does not represent the Swedish people."

"Sharett is not a genuine representative of Israel. Acheson does not represent the American people."

U.S. withdrawal demanded

At the same time the political magazine of the Central Committee of the All-Soviet Communist Party, "Bolshevik", reaffirmed the Soviet stand on Korea and demanded the withdrawal of the American armed forces from Korea.

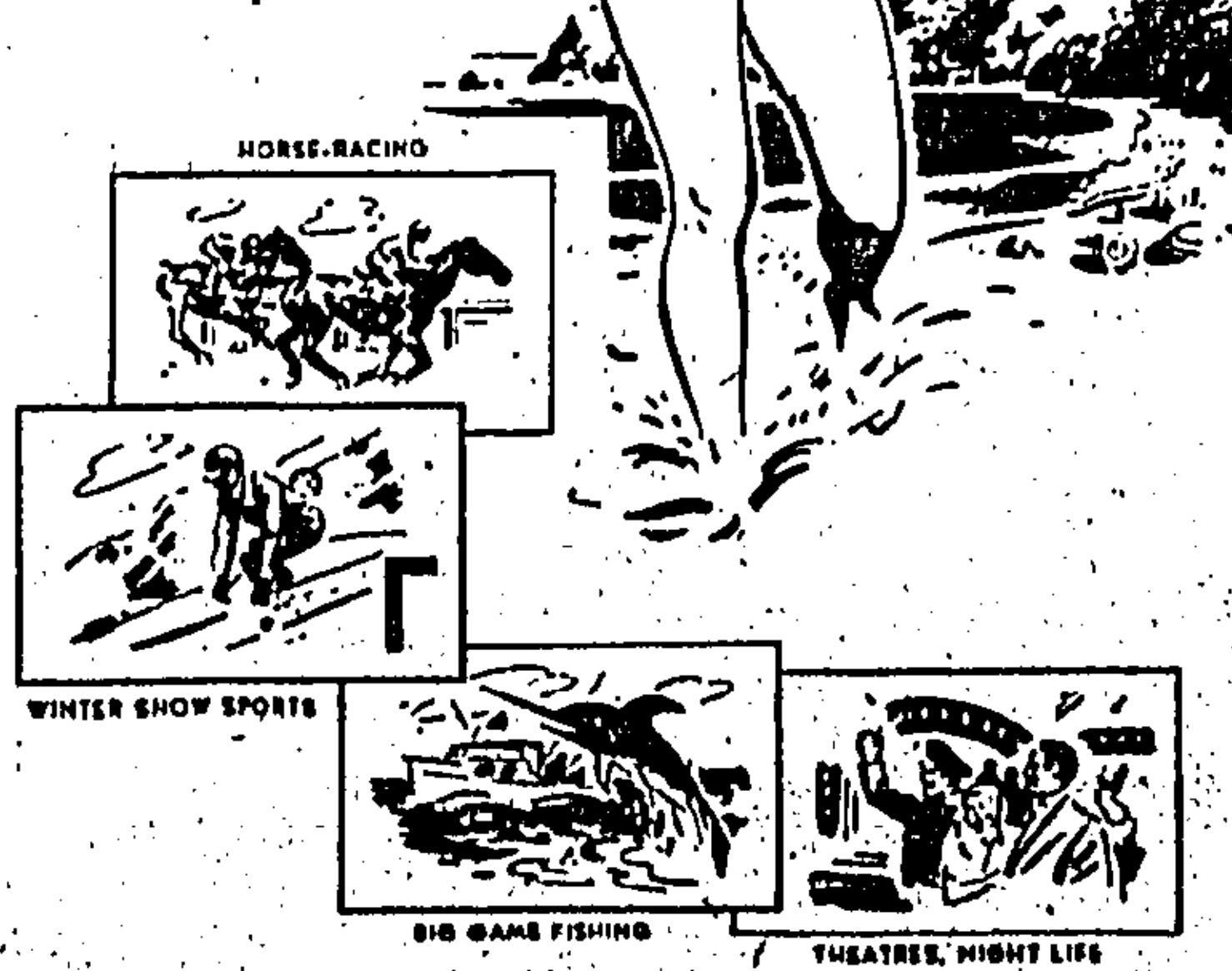
It said, "The Soviet Government considers the Koreans enjoy the right to settle as they think best their own internal national affairs on unification of Southern and Northern Korea into a single national State and the United Nations would fulfil its duties on Korea.—Reuter.

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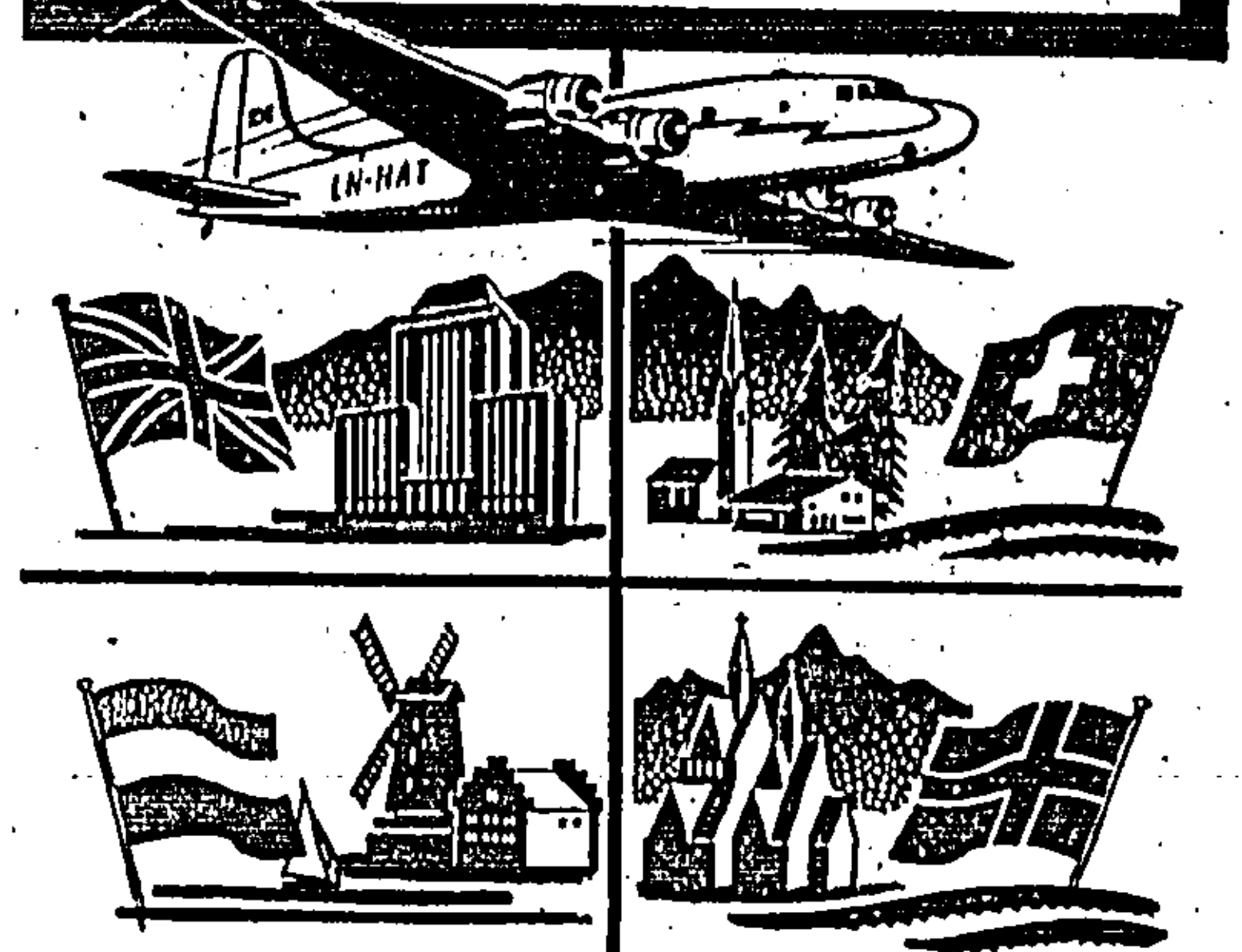
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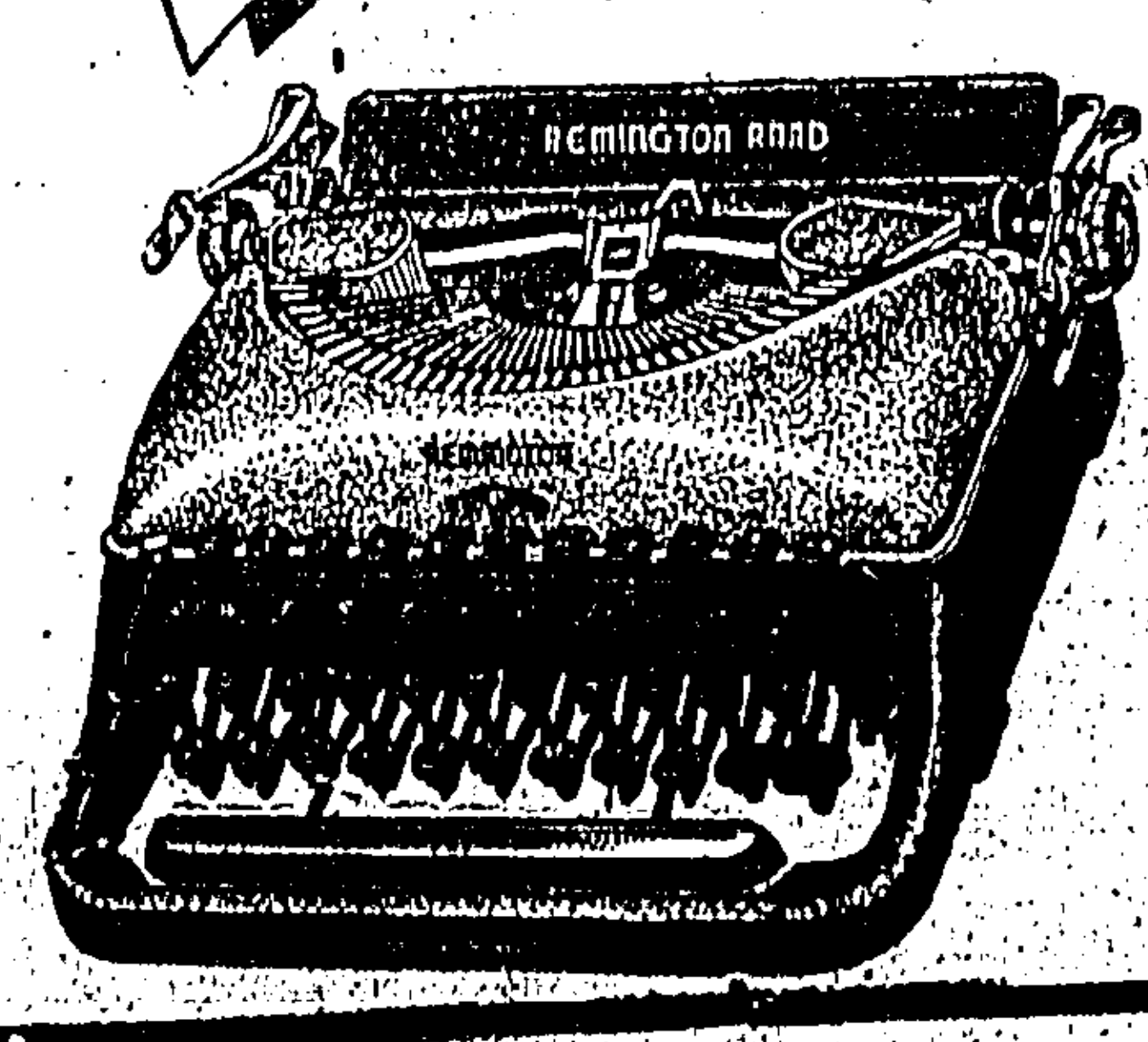


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Volte face by Indian Communists

Bombay, July 19. The Communist Party of India, in a Party Press statement tonight, announced that it had abandoned the "creed of violence and sabotage" and adopted instead a new movement of "agrarian reform and national liberation"—on the lines of the Chinese Communist policy.

The Central Committee elected Dr. Rajendra Das as the Secretary of the Party in place of Mr. C. L. Ranadive, the Bombay Communist leader, who had been charged with "left adventurism."

The Committee passed a resolution apologizing to Mr. Mao Tse-tung, the Chairman of the People's Government of China, for "uttering wrong, irresponsible and slanderous criticisms made against him by the Indian Communist Party Politburo," the statement added.—Reuter.

POLAR HEROES RETURN

Southampton, July 19. The British Antarctic survey ship John Discove returned home today after a 50,000-mile trip to the frozen wastes of the South Polar region.

Eight men who spent more than two years in the Antarctic were aboard.

The ship has been away for six months on its long cruises. The Captain, Commander H. Kirkwood, told newsmen: "Discoveries of scientific geological interest have been made, but none would be of any commercial geological interest to the British Government."

Asked if any uranium ore had been discovered, Commander Kirkwood replied: "No, and of course, I shouldn't tell you if it had."

Lieutenant Davis Dalglish, aged 26, an English medical officer, was stationed at Base "1" within the Antarctic circle for two years. He said colds, coughs, and influenza were unknown, though the temperature at times was minus 42 degrees Fahrenheit. "The colder it was the more healthy people seemed," he told newsmen. "All I had to treat were occasional cases of cuts and broken bones," he said.

Robert Adie, aged 25, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, was also on Base "1."

"We were always well fed," he said. "We lived mostly on tinned food, but penguin meat and seal steaks made a pleasant change."

Among the trophies brought back was the skin of a rare Emperor penguin for the British Museum.—Associated Press.

TITO REJECTS ALBANIAN NOTE

Belgrade, July 19. Yugoslavia has rejected Albanian charges of border violations and has retorted that Albania herself is to blame for frontier troubles.

The position was set forth in a note handed to the Albanian Legation here by the Yugoslav Foreign Minister. It replied to Albanian accusation a week ago that Yugoslav border guards and air force men were violating that country's territory.

The Yugoslav note said: "It is true that violation of the Albanian-Yugoslav border has been going on for a long time—but exclusively from the Albanian side."

"It is evident that the Albanian Government is supporting its own organisation in new incidents and violations on the border, and at the same time is attempting to accuse Yugoslavia for its own deeds and unpeaceful intentions against this country."—Associated Press.

Washington, July 19. The White House announced that President Truman had cancelled his weekly Press conference, fixed for Thursday.—United Press.

Bevin goes to work



The Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, followed by a nurse, leaves the London Clinic after his discharge. He has undergone several operations within the past few months and has been convalescing in the clinic throughout the present Korean crisis.—(AP Photo.)

Soviet advisers in North Korean training camp

American Advanced HQ, July 19. Five Russian advisers, who were the "real bosses of the place," supervised the North Korean Army training at a camp near the Soviet border shortly before the Communists invaded South Korea.

This is according to Kim Dum Suk, 15-year old boy who was trained at the camp.

Delivered to the Eighth Army Headquarters after his capture by an American unit in Central Korea, he said the Russians were officially advisers but "they were the real bosses of the place."

He identified them as two lieutenant-colonels and three majors. Altogether 1,800 North Koreans were being trained at the camp at Hoeryong. There had been no Russians anywhere near the battlefield and the only soldiers he saw there were Koreans.

Kim, chubby, baby-faced, sleepy-eyed farmer's boy not much taller than his Russian rifle, was grateful for his capture for healing his bleeding feet and feeding him with hot soup.

He tearfully said he wanted to go home—but not to the army. Kim said he had been working on his parents' farm—one acre of rice paddy in Hankang where he was drafted for active service on March 17 and sent to a training camp where he saw Russian advisers ruling the place.

Kim said "they kept drilling and marching us all the time but they never taught me how to use a rifle. My feet were sore and when I could not walk as fast as the other, Korean officers kicked me."

Surrendered to South Koreans

There were many 10-year-olds in his regiment but none younger. His regiment was brought by train to a city immediately North of the 38th Parallel, then walked more than 100 miles. By the time he reached the front the veterans had taught him how to use a rifle.

American planes strafed them en route and frightened him. His first action was near Chungju on July 17 when the counter-attacking South Koreans threw his unit back.

He said, "They left me there. I could not walk."

POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE KOREAN WAR

Somewhere in Korea, July 19. The question what's to be done about North Korea in the political sense assumed greater importance today with growing confidence in the Allied ability to smash the Korean Red military machine. It is a problem that must be met on a high political level by the United States and Allied Governments or by the United Nations.

Australian destroyer's good work

A Korean Port, July 19. One of the scrappiest ships in the UN forces assembled for the Korean war is an Australian destroyer with an experienced and determined crew. The tough little ship was handling North from the Sydney base for routine patrol operations in Japanese waters when war broke out. Since then its commander, Captain W.B.M. Marks, of Sydney, and his crew have travelled between 4,000 to 5,000 miles on convoy escort and patrol tasks.

The Gunnery Officer, Lieutenant H.D.D. Smythe, of Portland, Australia, more than anyone else on the destroyer relishes action. He said: "We finally have some real targets to shoot at and we are doing jolly well."

Bewildered Lieutenant P. Burnett agreed with him but hoped the job is done quickly so he can return home.

So did another of the vessel's officers, Lieutenant Des Harvey, of Perth.

But the ship's surgeon, Lieutenant Tim Morgan, of Bourne-mouth, England—the only non-Australian aboard—was glad that most of the shooting had been at shore targets and there had been no casualties. That's the way he likes it.—United Press.

RUSSIA COULD MAKE H-BOMB

Paris, July 19. A French atomic expert said today that Russia undoubtedly knew how to make the hydrogen bomb but would probably not attempt it.

A member of the Joint Atomic Commission, Francois Perrin, said in an interview that the United States is the only nation capable of manufacturing the H-Bomb and still maintaining a normal economic standard.

Russia's worldwide network of spies, aided by such highly-placed sympathisers as Klaus Fuchs, must certainly have provided the Soviet Union with the knowledge of how to make the superbomb.

He added, however, that Russia would probably not try to make any H-Bombs because the process would drain her economy and virtually monopolise her industrial potential.

M. Perrin and Irene Joliot-Curie are temporary chiefs of the French atomic projects.—United Press.

Washington, July 19. The Defence Department announced today that Major-General Oliver Smith, assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, will take command of the First Marine Division elements which are en route to Korea.—United Press.

A week ago a United States Army spokesman in Korea said: "If we were at the 38th Parallel now we would stop and we would stop the South Koreans."

This was said to newsmen for publication. The statement has caused much speculation here since.

An American Government official here pointed out that for victory-bound armies to halt at the 38th Parallel would be most unrealistic from the military standpoint, if not actually impossible.

The official contended that from the political standpoint it would be unthinkable for the Americans and South Koreans to stop fighting at the five-year-old unnatural line between the American and Soviet spheres of influence in the Far East.

This official, who spent years working and studying in Korea, told the United Press that to return to the old status quo would undo everything the Allies hoped to accomplish in fighting against the attempt to communist Korea.

Two schools of thought. Advocates of a military drive into North Korea are divided into two schools of thought—one which would drive right through to the Manchurian border and wipe out the last vestiges of North Korean Communism; and the second which would have a small buffer area, perhaps 70 miles wide, between Manchuria and the Korean state.

It was explained that a buffer area would separate the Communists from the Korean Republic and possibly minimise the danger of direct clashes. Agricultural South Korea has long felt the need of the productive capacity of what is now North Korea.

A line drawn across Korea slightly to the North of the Red capital of Pyongyang in the West and Wonsan on the East coast would include the bulk of the country's industrial facilities.

Some believe the war might have been averted had the South Koreans been given the same weapons as the North Koreans, but others believe that had been done it might have been the Southern Koreans who would have attacked across the 38th Parallel.

But regardless of who is right in this argument, those who are concerned with the future of Korea and its relation to the still tight world peace problem are more absorbed at the moment with trying to decide what is to be done when the Allies finally push the invading Red armies into their homeland.—United Press.

VIETNAM ACTION

Saligon, July 19. Communist raiders attacked guard towers along the Saigon-Mytho road and were driven off by the French artillery which inflicted heavy losses, it was announced today.

At the same time it was revealed that the United States mission headed by John Melby and Major-General Graves Eskine will extend its initial tour of Indo-China by another week. The mission declined to comment on the results of its closed conference with French and Indo-Chinese authorities.—United Press.

Britain will continue to supply Egypt with arms

London, July 19.

Britain does not contemplate any change of policy about supplying arms to Egypt, but it is under constant review, the Minister of State, Mr. Kenneth Younger, told Parliament today.

A Labour member had asked whether Britain would discontinue the supply of arms to Egypt in view of Egypt's latest statement on her attitude to events in Korea (that she will be neutral).

Mr. Younger replied, "The statement made by the Egyptian Foreign Minister on July 11 was disappointing in a number of respects."

Recalling the two United Nations resolutions on Korea—of which asked members of the United Nations to render assistance to the Southern Koreans—Mr. Younger said that the Egyptian statement had made it clear that the Egyptian Government, having voted in favour of the first resolution, have joined in condemnation of North Korean aggression, though it did not associate itself with the second resolution.

Mr. Anthony Eden, deputy leader of the Opposition, thought that Egypt was getting away with too much.

While Britain was still supplying her with arms, she did not adhere to the general United Nations resolution and she still stopped certain tankers going through the Suez Canal.

Mr. Younger commented, "I think Mr. Eden's facts are unfortunately correct."

Mr. Ian Mikardo (Labour) said the theory on which Britain supplied arms to Egypt was to enable it to play her part in collective defence against aggression.

Now that it was clear she did not wish to do this, what possible justification could there be for sending more arms to Egypt?

Mr. Younger replied that he had been made clear by the Egyptian Prime Minister that his Government's attitude related to the particular resolution (of the United Nations) should not be applied to any wider or different conflicts.—Reuter.

EXTENSION OF BASE IN THE PI

Manila, July 20. Expansion of the United States naval base and facilities at Sangley Point, 30 miles South of Manila, in line with the increased American-Philippine mutual defence requirements, was forecast today following an official inspection of the area.

Rear Admiral Francis Old, commander of the United States naval forces in the Philippines, and the Foreign Affairs Under-Secretary, Felipe Neri, made an inspection trip to the Sangley Point area, in connection with plans to turn over for American naval use two large sections of land adjacent to the present installations.

No official statement on the project was forthcoming from either the American or the Philippine authorities.

The Philippine and United States Governments concluded an agreement six weeks ago for acquisition by the latter of three sections of land for enlargement of the naval base. The United States is merely exercising jurisdiction and the deal in no way prejudiced Philippine sovereignty.

Naval base activities have acquired a new importance with the outbreak of war in Korea.—United Press.

LONDON TRIBUTE TO IBN SAUD

London, July 19.

The London "Times" paid tribute to "a great Arab King" today in an article on the Golden Jubilee of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

"The last five years in Saudi Arabia have been a period of spectacular visible achievements, and other social benefits will surely flow from the unique opportunities which the possession of oil royalties confers," said the "Times".

"Saudi Arabia, through development of its oil, has chances which it could never have dreamed of 20 years ago."

Following tribute to a "great Arab King," the "Times" said there was no denying, however, that in the West some of Ibn Saud's recent actions had caused disappointment.

"He has tended during recent years," the "Times" said, "to align himself with Egypt, which to many observers appears to oppose the people's nationalism. Such negative tactics can scarcely endure. It is believed that Saudi Arabia was moved to disassociate herself from the stand for neutrality which Egypt first made at Lake Success over the Korean issue."

The article also said the King's sons each had an "impressive, dignified personality" and many observers believe that they will continue to work well together.—United Press.

FRENCH SLOOP FOR KOREA

Paris, July 19. The French Government today placed the 1,900-ton sloop La Grandiere at the disposal of the United Nations forces in Korean waters.

The decision was taken by the Cabinet in reply to the appeal by the United Nations Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, for additional armed aid in Korea. The Cabinet cited its decision to Mr. Lie.

The vessel is at present in Far Eastern waters. It carries three 5.5-inch guns, four 40-millimetre anti-aircraft guns, and 11 20-millimetre anti-aircraft guns. The sloop also can carry 40 mines.

A Government spokesman said La Grandiere would fly both the French and United Nations flag. No decision had been taken yet about the possible despatch of ground troops to Korea.—United Press.

GLADWYN JEBB FLIES TO UK

Washington, July 19. Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations, has flown to London, the British delegation disclosed today.

The British delegation insisted that Sir Gladwyn's trip was purely personal but observers expected him to consult with the Cabinet on the Korean war, during his stay in London.—United Press.

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AT THE DAIRY FARM

Royal Family greet guests



The King and members of the Royal Family walk among their guests during the Royal Garden Party in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen walk immediately behind three unidentified men, followed by Princess Margaret (left) and the Duchess of Kent who wears a wide-brimmed feather-trimmed hat. Then follow the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. (AP Photo.)

BLUNT WARNING BY JOHN DULLES--WAR IS PROBABLE

London, July 20.

"War is probable—unless by positive and well-directed efforts we find it off."

That is the blunt, forceful warning given by Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Republican adviser to the U.S. State Department, who returned from a fact-finding tour of the Far East only at the end of June, in the very first sentence of his new book "War or Peace," just published here.

The fact that since those words were written, the Communist North Koreans have attacked South Korea, and the United States forces, with the blessing of the United Nations Security Council, are heavily engaged in combating this aggression, makes the warning only more timely.

Today, with the Korean conflict uppermost in the minds of all Western peoples and the threat of war hanging in the air, this book must have a special significance for every reader.

But Mr. Dulles does not confine himself to warnings. He does not believe that war is inevitable and a great part of his book deals in detail with what he considers to be the way to avoid it.

Neither for Americans nor for Europeans will Mr. Dulles' comments and advice make agreeable reading in every respect. But he finds faults with both. But he develops his arguments both logically and forcefully—finally to reach the conclusion already formulated by many Christian philosophers, that the only effective means to conquer Communism is by a general return to faith and religion on the part of its opponents.

In support of his conclusion, he quotes from an article written by President Wilson a few weeks before he died in which, Mr. Dulles says, "he reviewed the threat of the revolutionary doctrines and practices of Communism."

"The sum of the whole matter is this, that our civilisation cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually," President Wilson declared. "Here is the final challenge to our churches, to our political organisations—and to our capitalists—to everyone who fears God or loves his country."

Russia blamed

Without hesitation or beating about the bush, Mr. Dulles, from the very first page, puts the blame for the existing threat to peace fairly and squarely where he considers it belongs—on Soviet Russia.

"If we look about the world," he says, "we see warning signals that in the next forecast reliably the coming of war."

"There exists a great power—Russia—under the control of a despotic group fanatical in their acceptance of a creed that teaches world domination and that would deny those personal freedoms which constitute our most cherished political and religious heritage."

"Already Soviet Communism has extended its control over more than 700,000,000 people, or about one-third of the human race. This has happened in 33 years. Never before have so few gained so much so fast. Such great successes usually make men lose their heads and go on more recklessly."

Stating that with an armaments race in progress and people in the United States assuming, as the Communists have always assumed, that Communism and Capitalism would become locked in a life and death struggle, Mr. Dulles repeats his warning in even more emphatic terms.

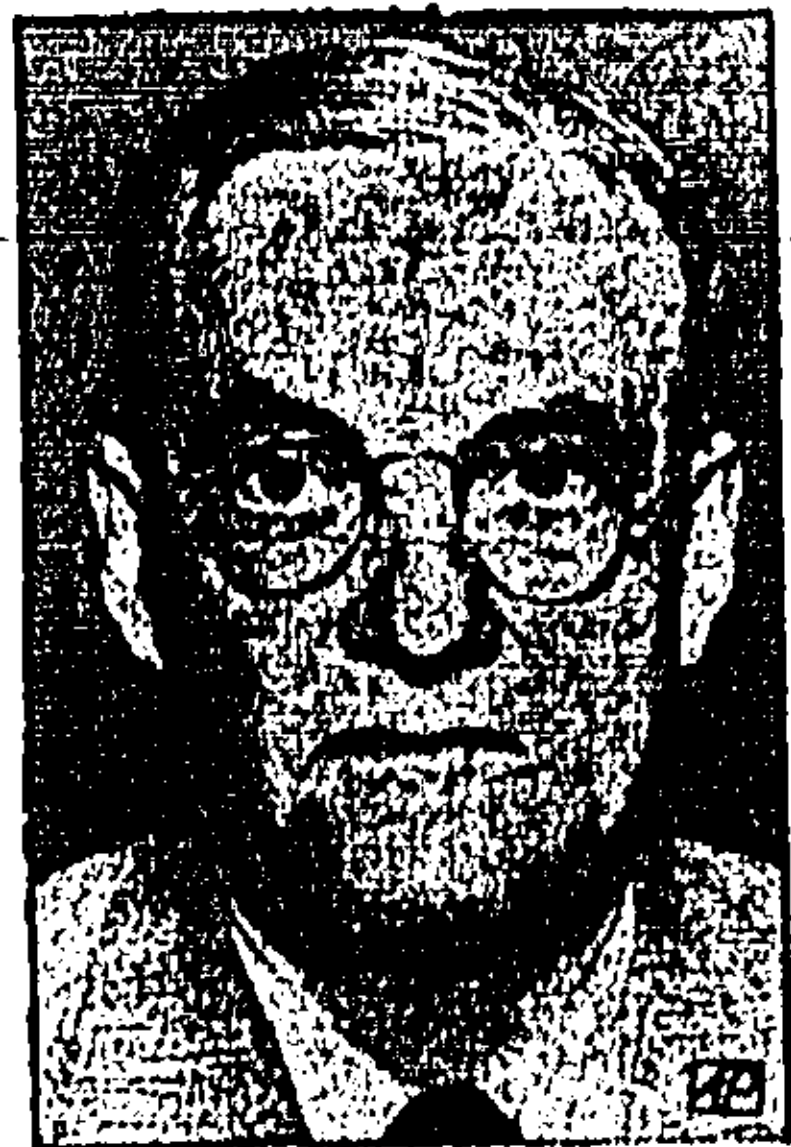
Real danger

"There should be no illusion about the reality of the danger," he says.

"Future generations will look back with amazement if war is averted. It will be an achievement without precedent. Yet that is our task."

How to fulfil that task is the real subject of Mr. Dulles' book. Factually and objectively, he traces the course of international affairs and the policies of the United States since the end of the war up to the present time.

He discusses the achievements—and shortcomings—of the United Nations and the Western



JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Democracies, then puts forward his own proposals on how to remedy the failings and strengthen the weaknesses.

"Peace," he declares, "must be a condition where international changes can be made peacefully."

"Because another world war, whatever the military outcome, would make it almost certain that totalitarianism of some kind would be the victor over any survivors, it is the more urgent to take steps to avert such a conflict."

In Mr. Dulles' opinion, those steps should include the following:

Unity needed

1.—The foreign policy of the United States must be bipartisan, because "it is impressed with a trust for the benefit of mankind."

That requires that we make of it something that is dependable and something that is consistent, for the fortunes and the lives of the many people are at stake upon it.

2.—The United Nations must be reformed to make it really universal and the voting procedure must be revised so that the votes reflect not merely numbers but also ability to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

3.—Western unity is essential and Germany must be brought into the framework of the West. Declaring that "there is nothing in the differences of the European peoples that prevents their getting along together," Mr. Dulles states frankly that if the Western Powers do not quickly achieve the necessary unity of their own sources, the

United States ought to bring pressure to bear to make them do so.

4.—In the Far East, help must be given where possible but it must not be imposed upon unwilling conditions. Last among the liberated peoples Western pressure react in favour of Communism.

American task

The task of the United States is "to keep hope alive and show, wherever we have the opportunity, the advantages of a free society."

Writing at a time when the Korean situation appeared to be stabilised along the 38th Parallel, Mr. Dulles points to the United States "special responsibilities" in South Korea, where, he says, "we were remiss in the early years in not encouraging the local authorities to develop a loyal and disciplined security force."

"That omission," he adds, "is now being made good. But there is a continuing need of economic support and of some military aid, if this young nation which we helped to bring into the world, is to survive."

5.—The role of the military. Mr. Dulles is emphatic that, as he says, "to get an air base at the price of goodwill may be a very bad bargain."

While it is important, imperative even, to get good military advice, "that advice should be weighed by those who believe that war is not inevitable, that we can, and must have peace, and that it may be necessary to take some chances for peace."

"Indeed, history suggests that only those who are willing to take some chances for peace have a good chance of winning the total war."

New techniques

6.—New techniques to combat Communism are needed—and essential.

The most effective peacetime method is to offer hope of liberty to the peoples who are prisoners of Communism. To that end, the United States and the nations of the West must recapture that faith which can "generate a spiritual power that will flow throughout the world."

For "under the pressure of faith and hope and peaceful works," Mr. Dulles declares, "the rigid, top-heavy and over-extended structure of Communism could readily come into a state of collapse."

And he adds: "There is no sense in having more and louder voices of America unless we have something to say that is more persuasive than anything yet said."

"To find that message is, above all, a task for the spiritual leaders of the nation. In finding it, they can contribute and contribute decisively to the peaceful destruction of the evil methods and desires of Communism."

IMMEDIATE CALL-UP OF RESERVISTS BY U.S. ARMED FORCES

Washington, July 19.

The armed forces will begin calling reserves to active duty immediately, the Defence Department announced today.

The call of reserves will be on a limited basis. Men will be recalled who have immediately usable skills. The announcement gave no indication of the numbers that will be called.

Nothing was said about calling up units of the National Guard but there were indications that some Guard units would be called soon.

The announcement followed closely President Truman's disclosure to the Congress that he had authorised the mobilisation of the National Guard and organised reserves to meet the present crisis. Reserves in the Army, Air Force and Navy will be called.

The Army said its current need is for medical, engineer and infantry officers in grades of captain and lieutenant plus enlisted reserves with specific technical skills. The Air Force said that both officers and enlisted men are needed. The Navy said it would call officers and men on a selective basis.

Even before the mobilisation announcement, legislation was introduced in the Congress to permit unlimited expansion of the armed forces and to extend for one year all present enlistments in the regular military services, National Guard and reserves.

The Defence Department said that, for security reasons, all figures of the number of men called up would be secret, except those disclosed in conscription calls under Presidential directive.

Half a million?

Up to 2,500,000 men could be mobilised now, but the best indication was that fewer than 500,000 would be called in the near future.

The Defence Department spokesman said the Guard and organised reserves will be called to active duty in selected units as they are needed. The National Guard will not be mobilised in complete divisions, as it was in World War II.

In line with President Truman's call for a big new military preparedness programme, the House overwhelmingly approved the \$1,222,511,000 foreign arms aid bill. Legislation was sent to the White House within a few hours of the President's new appeal for its speedy enactment as part of an overall plan to arm other States for any military emergency.

The Senate had passed the bill previously. The bill authorises \$1,000,000,000 in military assistance for Atlantic Pact countries; \$131,500,000 for Greece, Turkey and Iran and \$10,000,000 for Korea and the Philippines. It also authorised the President to spend up to \$75,000,000 for military aid to anti-Communist nations of the Far East.

Quick response

Congress responded quickly today with promises of speedy action on President Truman's request for more billions and new legislation to win the Korea war.

The Senate and House Committee promptly fixed hearings on various phases of Mr. Truman's requests for more money, bigger military forces and economic curbs.

The Speaker of the House, Representative Sam Rayburn, said he hoped legislation embodying the President's recommendations for economic controls could be passed by the House next week.

The Senate Democratic leader, Senator Scott Lucas, said earlier that he hoped that necessary legislation would be ready for Senate action next week.

Republican as well as Democratic reaction to the President's

message generally was favourable. For the moment at least politics were put aside as members of both parties closed their ranks to gird for the big job ahead.

Right step

Senator John Bricker (Republican), a frequent critic, thought general Congressional opinion was "We have got to give what he thinks is necessary to win this thing." He was not in favour of granting unlimited power and said controls ought to be limited to what was absolutely essential.

Senator Robert Taft (Republican) said: "In general, I have no particular quarrel with expressions in the President's message." However, he wanted to wait and study specific bills before issuing further comment.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Republican) said the Presidential message was certainly a step in the right direction, but it would not do the job of regaining influence for peace that they threw away in 1945. He referred, he said, to the complete disintegration of the U.S. armed forces in 1945.

Well before reading of the President's message got under way, crowds jammed the Senate and House galleries—some in the mistaken expectation that Mr. Truman was supposed to deliver his message in person.

Even before the reading got under way, various Congressional Committees were alerted by their chairmen to meet promptly and take up the President's legislative requests.

"In a war"

The Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Carl Vinson, announced that his committee would start work immediately on extending the present enlistments, re-moving present ceilings on the strength of the armed forces, broadening the scope of the conscription law and re-negotiation of defence contracts. He gave no precise details on how the draft act would be broadened.

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Millard Tydings, called a meeting of his committee for Thursday and said the President's requests would get immediate consideration.

The chairman of the House Banking Committee, Representative Brent Spence, prepared to introduce legislation to carry out President Truman's recommendations for economic curbs. His committee would start hearings this week, probably on Thursday. The Senate Banking Committee has already fixed a hearing for Thursday to consider economic requests and look into what the chairman, Senator Burnet Maybank, has called the recent outrageous price increases on essential items.

Representative George McMahon (Democrat) called a meeting of his House Defence Appropriations sub-Committee to consider Mr. Truman's request for \$10,000,000,000 more for national defence.

The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Kenneth McKellar, thought the President would get what he asked for. He said, "If we are in a war, we have got to defend our country and it looks like we are in a war."—United Press.

TRUMAN CALL TO U.S. PEOPLE

Washington, July 19.

President Truman tonight called upon the American people for hard work and steady effort to win the Korean war and meet the threat it poses to general peace.

In a radio and television report to the nation, the President reviewed his earlier legislative requests to Congress and explained what they would mean in personal effort and sacrifice.

"Our military needs are large and to meet them will require hard work and steady effort. But I know we can produce what we need if each of us does his part—each man, each woman, each soldier, each civilian. This is the time for all of us to pitch in and work together."

The President's talk was largely devoted to an explanation in simple language of his message to Congress calling for strong economic controls and increased flow of men into the military forces.—United Press.

LONDON WELCOMES TRUMAN MESSAGE

London, July 19.

Official circles tonight welcomed the terms of President Truman's message to Congress.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain would regard it as highly significant that the United States should take such far-reaching steps, with all the sacrifices that are involved, to make possible the fulfilment of its obligations to the United Nations.

In Paris, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The firm and clear tone of President Truman's message to Congress is a good augury."

He added that it was still too early to give detailed French reactions to the President's declarations.

President Truman's call to Congress for greater American armed power was also welcomed in West Germany's Government circles, especially in its reference to strengthening the Atlantic Pact.—Reuter.

Transport pilots fly planes through typhoon

(BY PETER KALISCHER)

An Advanced Air Force Base in Korea, July 19.

"Bus drivers" of the United States Air Force flow precious supplies into this base today through a howling typhoon which bounced the twin-engined transports like so many corks.

I arrived aboard a C-47 after more than an hour flat on the floor with two other correspondents while the plane bucked and fought a tortuous way through waves of the South Korean mountains.

The co-pilot, first Lieutenant Charles Neyhart of State College, Pennsylvania, said: "It was the worst flight I ever made."

And he is a veteran of 11 years flying, including wartime service over the Pacific Islands and the Korean mountains.

through 60 miles an hour gusts, while tons of cargo creaked and groaned against the lashings.

Chief Sergeant Lawrence Ledesma of Barstow, California, said: "Anybody who still thinks flying a soft job, ought to take a ride like that."

It looked to me like their job in weather like this was as tough as tugging with Vicks or flying low-level strafing missions. The ceiling pressed down to 2,000 feet, shrouding the 4,000-foot peaks.

For half the trip, the landing gear was lowered to slow up the plane and ease the terrific jolts.

The sun occasionally shone through the angry sky and stilled "hully" on the wings, which at times looked like a bird's.

But they made it, and so did the steady procession of transports arriving here at 10 minute intervals.—United Press.



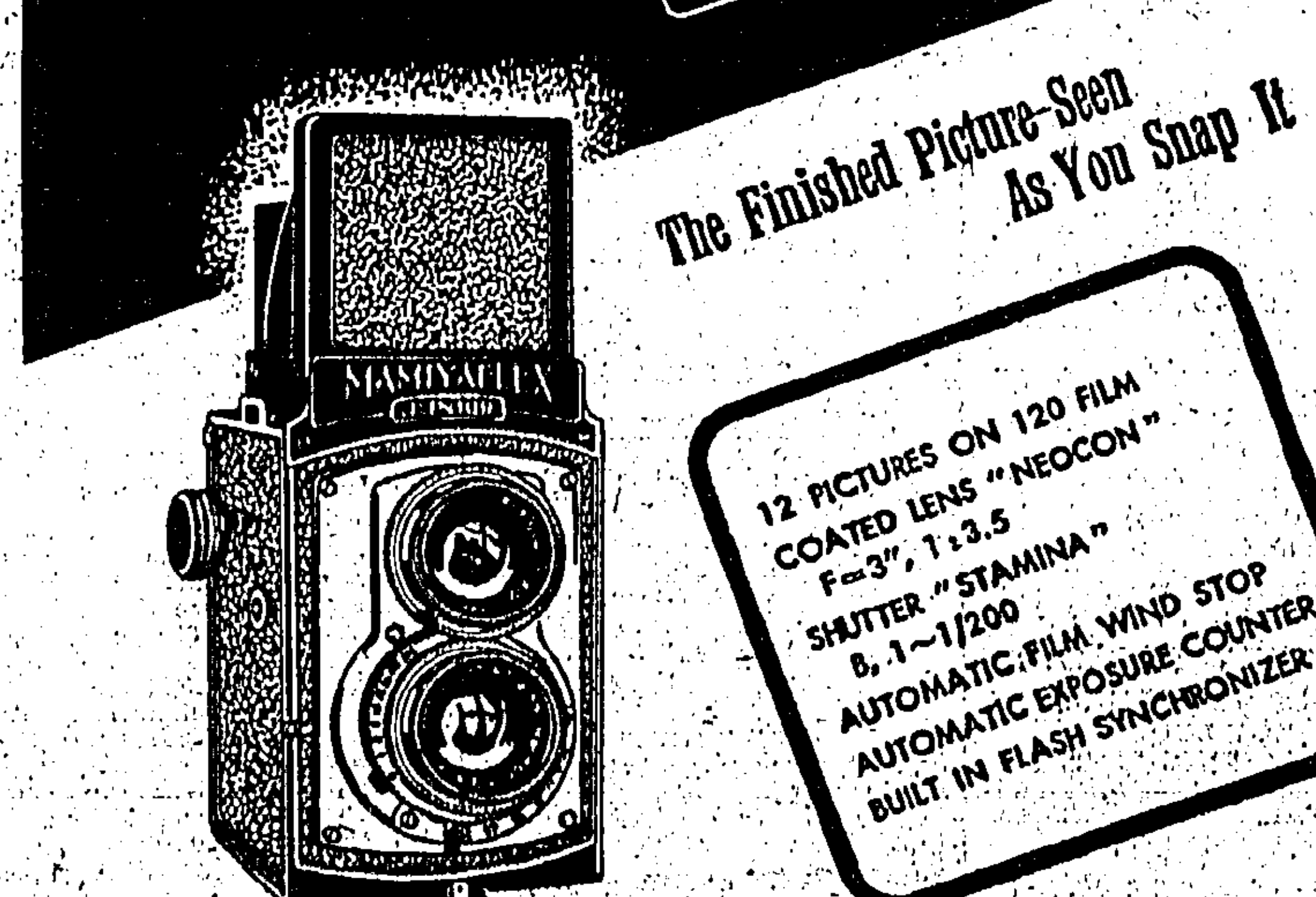
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British efforts to gain lead in civil aviation

London, July 19.
Britain has sent 28 new planes aloft in the past 12 months in its struggle to regain leadership in the world of aviation. More than half of the new aircraft are jet-powered and almost a third are commercial machines designed to edge out the almost complete monopoly American transports now hold.

The Society of British Aircraft Constructors, whose annual autumn show is already past, the planning stage, claimed a clear lead for Britain in one phase of aviation: civil jet flights.

This claim was based largely on the top-notch performance of the DeHavilland Comet, a four-jet airliner which has laid down half a dozen new records for international travel in the last few months.

Setting new marks in nearly every flight it made from England, the Comet has become the "white hope" of British aviation. Industrial leaders as well as the British public in the street have hailed it as the world's outstanding transport.

Foreign technicians—including representatives of the American airlines—have watched the Comet's fuel consumption is still a serious problem, and must be whipped before it is ready for airline use, several have said.

But the four husky jets—which gulp the paraffin which powers air at approximately twice the speed of the conventional piston-engined airliners of today.

The Brabazon
Close behind the Comet in public interest is the gigantic Bristol Brabazon I, the world's largest civil landplane. Built for the Ministry of Supply this giant may never fly on a British airline, but will provide research and other information for the production of improved sister-ships.

London got its first good look at the Brabazon when the Ministry of Supply invited air-minded members of Parliament to fly in it. For the first time the Brabazon landed away from its Bristol base, landing at London's main commercial airport for a series of familiarisation and traffic-checking flights.

Two turb-prop airliners—in which turbo-jet engines turn regular propellers—made their first flights less than a year ago. These are the Handley Page Hermes, a big, four-engined passenger carrier, and the Marathon 2.

Military planes
New military planes of the last year include the fast-flying Canberra-twin-jet bomber, an improved DeHavilland Vampire fighter, and the new Venom jet fighter.

The Society of British Aircraft Constructors records list new power-plants developed in the last year to keep pace with plane designers. Among these is the Armstrong-Siddeley Sapphire, a gas-turbine engine which British designers claim is the world's most powerful.—Associated Press.

KOREA ELECTION CYNICAL FRAUD

Washington, July 19.
The State Department today branded as a cynical and patent fraud North Korea's announced plans to hold elections in South Korea on July 25.

The Department Press Officer, Lincoln White, said the Communist announcement that the voting would be a "show of hands" means that South Koreans will have a gun at their backs and two votes would be counted for each individual.

Mr. White read a United Press dispatch that told of Communist election plans voiced by the North Korean radio.

Communists said, "Pro-Japanese, pro-Americans and the insane will be barred from the voting."

Mr. White said, "The mocking proposal is so preposterous that it might be simpler for the North Koreans merely to take a list of people in areas they control and put a check mark by the names of those they regard as being eligible to vote."

ATTLEE APPEAL TO LABOURITES
London, July 19.
At a private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party today, the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, urged 23 members to withdraw their "embarrassing" Parliamentary motion on Korea.

He reaffirmed Government support of the United Nations over Korea. The motion concerned urged the admission of Communist China into the Security Council and asked for the withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan.

It was clear that most members at the meeting supported the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

BRITON'S DEATH IN GERMANY

Berlin, July 19.
A British Army lieutenant who was injured here yesterday in a motor accident during a military exercise died in hospital today.

British Army authorities gave his name as Lieutenant T. Holloway, First Battalion, the Manchester Regiment. He came from Sale, Cheshire.—Associated Press.

Lake Success, July 19.
The United Nations Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, refused to comment on President Truman's message to the Congress.—United Press.

American nurses at work in Korea

Somewhere in South Korea, July 20.
A dozen angels, wearing green slacks and lipsticks, are saving more American lives than they can stop to count.

They are nurses who were brought to Korea a week after war started and began working around the clock in a forward hospital within a few miles of the front.

Their commanding officer, who refused to give his name because "this is the girls' story," said that without the nurses' help there would be many more American dead from battle wounds.

The hospital, set up in a former Korean school house, treats serious battle injuries before the wounded are flown to base hospitals in Japan. The place operates largely out of medical chests which can be packed and moved within a matter of minutes.

The 12 nurses were hand-picked from hospital units in Japan. For the moment the situation is calm and they are able to maintain reasonable hours.

The nurse in charge is typical of the group. She is Captain Phyllis La Conte, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a petite blonde girl with sparkling dark eyes and brown curly hair. She supervises work and fills in for the three operating nurses, two anaesthetists and six general nurses.

Captain Margaret Colleton, of Oshkosh, Wis., said: "I thought the war in Europe was the last one. I told my age during the last war, but I think I will keep it quiet from now on. Ask baby."

Baby is Lieutenant Eleanor Church, of Birmingham, Alabama, who has been in the army three months.

Tough life
The girls look very trim in khaki shirts, green fatigues and green slacks, but they live a rough field life—wash out of their field helmets and stand in line for chow with officers and enlisted men. Whenever they get a chance, however, Captain La Conte said they put on fresh lipstick "to boost morale."

The hospital commander said: "You'd be surprised at the good effect these girls have on the wounded boys. They came right in without complaining and showed they had lots of nerve. We could not operate without them and they are doing a job that saves us the services of many doctors."

Lieutenant Mary E. Angelick, of Whittier, California, who is young and pretty but has prematurely grey hair, gives anaesthetics in the operating room. Her's is the first pretty face the boys see when they come out from under the anaesthetic.

Captain Cecilia Kirschling, of Hibbing, Minnesota, is called "Yardbird" by her fellow nurses, but none of them will explain why.—United Press.

"Korea not beginning of world war"

Fresno, California, July 19.
General Dwight D. Eisenhower, during a brief stay here today, said he did not believe that the fighting in Korea was the beginning of World War III.
General Eisenhower believed that the Russians are too smart for that. He said, "If they had planned a general assault they would not have given us this chance to build up our armed forces, our armaments and our defences. We must win over there, however, or other nations will say 'Even the North Koreans liked the United States.'—United Press.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE PI

Manila, July 20.
President Truman's economic mission to the Philippines, led by the banker and former Under-Secretary of Treasury, Daniel Bell, widened the scope of its survey by a series of conferences with prominent businessmen representing American, Filipino and Chinese firms.

Local business conditions were outlined to mission members by representatives of the American, Filipino and Chinese Chambers of Commerce here and by the heads of banking, oil and other key companies. The conferees discussed exchange and import control regulations in the briefing of Philippine trade.—United Press.

BRITISH OPINION JOLTED BY KOREA

London, July 20.
The fighting in Korea has jolted British opinion into turning attention to events in the international field. Until the cold war blew hot in a distant corner of Asia, even educated thought in this country presented an outward appearance of insularity. Over the past 30 years at least, preoccupation with the political and social scene at home has been the normal condition.

Munich interrupted it in 1938, but opinion polls showed that, soon after the tide turned in favour of the Allies in 1942, people had already begun thinking actively of domestic affairs, and especially the Schuman Plan to integrate aspirations which are covered by the subject "post-war reconstruction."

Now that eyes are once more turned overseas, it becomes more, rather than less, necessary to examine the causes of that undercurrent of opinion which has caused many foreign observers to see isolationist tendencies over here.

This impression was certainly deepened by the British attitude to the proposal for closer union in Europe, especially the Strasbourg Council, and more recently the Schuman Plan to integrate Europe's coal and steel resources.

Anyone living in Britain is struck by the immense concentration of thought and opinion on political, social and economic problems at home, especially when he considers this country's very large stake in world affairs.

Peculiar structure

What makes the British domestic scene so vastly interesting, and not least to the British citizens directly concerned, is the peculiar social and political structure of the nation.

On the one hand it possesses, among the Great Power democracies, by far the largest proportion of manual wage earners in its electorate.

A clear majority of at least 70 per cent of the electoral register consists of persons who are on any showing members of "the working class." What is more, they are mainly workers in "urban" types of industry with a traditional bias towards socialist remedies.

Unified politics

On the other hand, no great nation has such a simplified social and political make-up. Politics are unified.

COURT MARTIAL IN CANAL ZONE

Fayit, Egypt, July 19.
Three British soldiers pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder today before a court-martial held in this main centre of the British Army in the Suez Canal zone.

They were Driver F. C. Hendmann, Gunnery Sergeant E. Smith, and Gunner A. E. Smith.

The prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Gulliver, alleged that on April 9, while absent without leave, they murdered a Cairo garage watchman and stole Army property.

The court-martial rejected a request by Hendmann's defence counsel for a separate trial for his client.—Associated Press.

POP
YOU DON'T REMEMBER ME—POP
BUT FORTY YEARS AGO WHEN I WAS A SMALL URCHIN YOU GAVE ME A MESSAGE TO CARRY
OH YES I DO! WHERE'S THE ANSWER?
—Wait for it!

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis
AS THE DRIVELESS MYSTERY TAXI RACES THROUGH THE NIGHT—
CAN YOU STILL HEAR ME, MANDRAKE? YOU MUST BE ASLEEP BY NOW—
BREATHING AIR THROUGH THE HOLE IN THE FLOOR, MANDRAKE DOES NOT ANSWER, PRETENDING TO BE ASLEEP—
AHH—YOU MUST BE ASLEEP NOW—TOO BAD YOU AND I COULDN'T MEET—I COULD HAVE SHOWN YOU AMAZING THINGS—
—BUT I COULD HAVE NO CHANCES WITH YOU. YOU WERE FAR TOO DANGEROUS—
—WHO—OR WHAT IS THE MYSTERIOUS VOICE?

RIP KIRBY
I BELIEVE YOU REALIZE NOW, MOMS, HOW DREADFUL IT IS TO STEAL. WILL YOU PROMISE ME—?
ON KAREN, I'VE BEEN GOING MUCH TROUBLE TO YOU!
I SWEAR I'LL NEVER NEVER TAKE AGAIN!
THIS COAT... MOMS HATES THE SIGHT OF IT—WILL YOU... I'LL RESTORE IT TO THE OWNER RIGHT AWAY!

JOHNNY HAZARD
THIS TRANSPORT MAY NOT MAKE THE BEST TONCORSAL PARLOR, HAZARD, OL' CLAP BUT I DO INIST YOU REMOVE YOUR BEARD! THERE'S AN ELECTRIC OUTLET ON THE PANEL (BEFORE YOU!)
WHICKERS MIGHT CONFUSE THE WARRIORS WE HOPE TO HAVE YOU MAKE, VERY QUICKLY NOW! WHERE IN BLAZES IS... AHHH... HERE I KNEW IT WAS ABOUT, SOMEWHERE...

JANE
WELL, THEY'RE ALL AT LUNCH NOW, MR. PRESIDENT. WHAT DO YOU DO THIS AFTERNOON?
THERE'LL—AH—BE A SPECIAL MEETING, AND YOU'LL—H'M—TAKE MINUTES OF THE MINUTES, JAMES...
AND THEN?
WELL, AFTER THAT, WOULD YOU MIND NOT BITTING ONE'S LEGGED WHILE I TALK TO YOU? (IT DISTRACTS ME!)
BORRY—I FORGOT—AND I THOUGHT YOU WERE ABOVE THAT SORT OF THING!
IT'S THE SORT OF THING WE'VE SWORN TO PUT DOWN, JAMES!



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SAILINGS TO		
"YCHOOW"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 22nd July
"PRODUCE"	Sibu	3 p.m. 24th July
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Djakarta, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m. 24th July
"FOOCHOW"	Kuentsing, Keelung, Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 24th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th July
"SIANSI"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 28th July
"YUNNAN"	Keelung	5 p.m. 28th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 30th July
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 1st Aug.

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ARRIVALS FROM		
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe & Keelung	Noon 21st July
"SIANSI"	Bangkok & Saigon	7 a.m. 22nd July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	23rd July
"SIANSI"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	24th/25th July
"YUNNAN"	Kobe	25th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	27th July
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	28th July

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"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	27th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	29th Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"ANKING"	Australia & Ocean Island	29th July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	2nd Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	8th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	24th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	26th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.		
"AENEAS"	Dublin & Liverpool	27th July
"AUTOMEDON"	Casablanca, London, Holland & Hamburg	29th July
"PATROCLOS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	27th July
"ULYSSES"	U.K. via Straits	3rd Aug.
"EURYMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Labuan	15th Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	10th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	U.K. & Rotterdam via Straits	16th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	U.K. via Straits	24th Aug.

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"AJAX"		In Port

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Fifty years needed to rebuild London

London, July 19.

Ten years ago the air raid sirens were wailing over Britain. The first bomb fell on Hoy in the Orkneys on October 17, 1939. The first civilian was killed at the Bridge of Waith, on March 16, 1940, half a year after World War II started.

The first bombs near the London area hit farmland at Addington, Surrey, on June 18.

And the first of 50,000 bombs, not counting incendiaries, which German bombers dumped on London in 13 months fell on the clear, moonlight night of July 11, 1940.

It hit an open space, caused no damage.

The war lasted for five years and eight months. For 47 of those 60 months London was more or less under attack from the air with an intensive period of 17 months.

From the dramatic moment at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, September 3, 1939, when the first false alarm sent Londoners scurrying to air raid shelters or to their backyards to look at the sky, until March 28, 1945—when the air raid sirens sounded for the last time—there were 1,227 air raid alerts in Central London.

The property damage was immense. When the war ended, 145,000 houses in Metropolitan London alone had been demolished or made uninhabitable.

Thousands of houses have been rebuilt. So have numbers of damaged and levelled buildings. But completion of an ambitious plan for full reconstruction of the capital will not come for at least 15 years, perhaps longer.

The country cannot afford it. New homes must come first.

Planners' vision

Counting both Metropolitan London and the Greater London area, which covers 2,599 square miles, many hundreds of thousands of homes were damaged or destroyed.

The immense task of rebuilding inspired the planners. They saw ahead a real opportunity to construct a London for future generations with better housing, many more parks, wider and straighter streets and less traffic congestion.

Serious discussions about the rebuilding of the city started in 1942. Victory was far from view, then, but Londoners always were confident of the outcome.

By 1943, two plans had been drawn up by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, 65-year-old professor of town and country planning at the University of London.

They covered:

1. The rebuilding of Greater London—the whole mass of built-up streets, including the outer suburbs.
2. Metropolitan London, or the administrative county of London, the inner area.
3. The City proper, the square mile that encloses the Bank of England, the financial district and the Lord Mayor's headquarters.

Satellite towns

Broadly, the Abercrombie plan for Greater London calls for the construction of eight satellite

towns on the outskirts to effect decentralisation of both people and industry, and the creation of a "green belt" around the capital for open space and recreation.

For the country of London his plan calls for a relocation of streets and arterial highways to relieve growing traffic congestion, elimination of sub-standard housing, more parks and the prevention of the intermingling of industry and housing.

Professor Abercrombie approved of earlier planners' suggestions that parks replace docks for about one mile on the North bank of the Thames, for traffic tunnels under the Thames to ease congestion on bridges, and working-class flats in the new upper-class residential districts of Mayfair, Belgravia and Knightsbridge.

What would completion of the plan cost and how long would it take? The planners were asked.

They do not know, replied the planners, because we do not know how high property values will be and how much building materials will cost after the war.

Both plans are under way, now. The time of their completion is highly problematical.

Cost gigantic

"For one thing, the cost will be gigantic—in the billions of pounds," says an official of the London County Council.

"We estimate that one phase of the rebuilding of the Metropolitan area, according to the plan, would cost about £200,000,000. We will have to buy—and then clear—3,000 to 4,000 acres for parks in heavily congested areas where property values are high and still climbing."

There is opposition from the wharf and godown owners and from the dockside boroughs of Stepney and Poplar where the plan calls for no more single housing units but for large blocks of flats, each housing 300-400 families.

"We do not want blocks of flats," indignantly insisted the Stepney and Poplar Borough Councils. "We have always had single houses in these boroughs and we are going to have them again."

Then, too, there was the immediate post-war demand for houses of any kind. So bomb rubble was cleared and thousands of prefabs were put up immediately. Other thousands of war-damaged homes due for demolition were repaired in an attempt to comply with the insistent clamour of the thousands of homeless.

Despite opposition, the Council says it has generally carried out the plan in the rebuilding of the borough of Poplar, one of the most heavily bombed areas.

Housing first

Blocks of flats replaced the dingy brick single family houses standing mile after mile in long,

bleak lines. Parks have been laid out for the first time since the area was settled almost 500 years ago, and streets relaid and widened.

The docks still line—and no traffic tunnels have been dug under—the Thames. And few of London's many squares have been redesigned in accordance with the plan.

The emergency housing had to come first, it has.

For by mid-1952 the Council says it either will have rebuilt, repaired or completely replaced all the 145,000 houses destroyed or damaged in the six Metropolitan Boroughs of Westminster, Holborn, Stepney, Poplar, Leisham, and Wandsworth.

Now, much fresh paint and bright flower beds the shabbiness of the great old city.

Progress is still slow, too, on the Greater London plan, primarily because of a lack of money and because the Government feels there are more important things.

But all eight of the satellite towns called for under the Abercrombie plan have been laid out and most, says the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, are bustling communities of about 100,000 each.

Industry, though, has not cared much about the plan's decentralisation of factories, so most of the satellites are so-called "dormitory" towns where people commute back and forth to their work in London.

"Give us 50 years," says a planning official. "Even London can't be rebuilt in a day."

Associated Press.

Radio

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

Redifusion

A.M.
7.00—Up With The Sun.
7.15—Musical Clock.
7.45—El A. Kolor Programme.
8.00—News & Weather Forecast.
8.15—Random Rhythm.
8.30—Morning Music.
8.45—A programme for Women.
8.50—Favourite Songs.
9.00—Morning Melody.
P.M.
12.00—H.K. Stock Exchange.
12.15—Lunch Time.
12.30—Lunch Music.
1.00—Singer.
1.15—News.
1.30—Music For You.
1.45—Concert.
2.00—Today's Choice.
2.15—Singer.
2.30—Vocally Yours.
2.45—Music Makers.
3.00—Children's Hour.
3.15—Children's Choice.
3.30—Radio Headlines.
3.45—Request Programme.
4.00—The Jumping Jacks.
4.15—Do You Remember?
4.30—The Music Circle.
4.45—Candlelight and Silver.
5.00—B.B.C. News.
5.15—Local News.
5.30—Concert Miniatures.
5.45—Music by Request.
6.00—Musical Merry Go Round.
6.15—Time Out with Ted Steele and Grace Albert.
6.30—Le Monde de la Seine.
6.45—B.B.C. News.
7.00—Local News.
7.15—Organ Recital.
7.30—Make Believe Hallroom.
7.45—Music of Midwinter.
8.00—A Date With Dreamland.
8.15—Close Down.

Russian propaganda against Iran

London, July 19.

The Minister of State, Kenneth Younger, told Parliament today that Britain was aware of the increased Soviet propaganda against Iran and the Government was in touch with the United States on Middle East security.

Phillip Price (Lab) had asked whether, in view of stepped-up Soviet propaganda and the hostile note to Iran, Britain would consult the United States and friendly countries like Turkey to counter such activity.

Mr. Younger said other friendly Governments were also being consulted from time to time, but he did not reply when Mr. Price asked: "Will he bear in mind that Persia is a country where an other (Korea) may easily be staged?"—United Press.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

P.M.
12.15—Roman Catholic Prayers Given by the Rev. Father J.W. Callaghan, S.J. (Studio).
12.30—"Long Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.
12.45—Latin American Music.
1.00—Light Variety.
1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.30—Lunchtime Concert.
1.45—Close Down.
2.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.
2.15—"Children's Hour"—"Winnie the Pooh"—Adapted from the Book by A.A. Milne. (No. 8) "Piglet is Entirely Surrounded by Water." (BBCRS).
2.30—Cantonese by Radio—Given by Miss Lee Wai Lan and S.K. Lee. (Studio).
2.45—"Peter Pan & His Concert Orchestra" with Vocal.
3.00—"Music Lovers Hour"—Classical and Light Classical Requests. Presented by Yvonne Charter. (Studio).
3.15—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay).
3.30—Studio Concert—A Recital by Andrew Martinson (Violin) Piano Accompaniment by Betty Brown.
3.45—Orchestral Interlude.
3.50—"Services"—Introduced by Kenneth Mackenzie (Studio).
4.00—"From the Editorials." (London Relay).
4.15—Weather Report.
4.30—Haley of the 3rd Cricket Test Match—Ball by Ball Commentary from Trent Bridge, Nottingham. (London Relay).
4.45—"Composer of the Week"—Wagner.
4.50—"We Beg to Differ"—A Contest of the Sexes with Joyce Grenfell, Gladys Young, Charmian Jones and Roy Hammond. Versus, Herbert Hodge and John Clements. (BBCRS).
5.00—Soft Lights and Sweet Music.
5.15—Radio News Reel. (London Relay).
5.30—Weather Report.
5.45—Late News Summary.
6.00—"Goodnight Music." God Save the King.
6.15—Close Down.

LONDON DENIES CAIRO STORY

London, July 19.

The War Office today emphatically denied a Cairo newspaper report that Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, had recently told Egyptian leaders in Cairo that he was sure another world war would occur within seven or eight months.

No such statement was made by Field-Marshal Slim, a War Office spokesman said. Associated Press.

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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at Consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees; and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on July 24, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 27, 1950 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before August 3, 1950 or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hong Kong, July 20, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 27, 1950 will be subject to rent.

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m.s. "CANTON"	27th July	31st August
m.s. "CANTON"	24th August	28th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
m.s. "CORFU"	4th August	5th September
m.s. "CANTON"	2nd September	2nd October
m.s. "CANTON"	29th September	26th November
m.s. "CANTON"	27th October	15th December
m.s. "CANTON"	23rd November	6th January

* Diarrhoea passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

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OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
m.s. "KHYBER"	29th July	London & Continent
m.s. "SOCOTRA"	26th August	"

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
m.s. "ROMANI"	12th August	London & Continent
m.s. "KHYBER"	24th August	"

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m.s. "TAIRRA"	due 9th Aug.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits.
m.s. "SANGOLA"	sails 11th Aug.	from Japan, via Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits.
	sails 23rd Aug.	for Japan.

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

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m.s. "HALIGONIAN QUEEN"	sails end July	for Japan, via Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits.
m.s. "HALIGONIAN QUEEN"	sails end Aug.	from Japan, via Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits.

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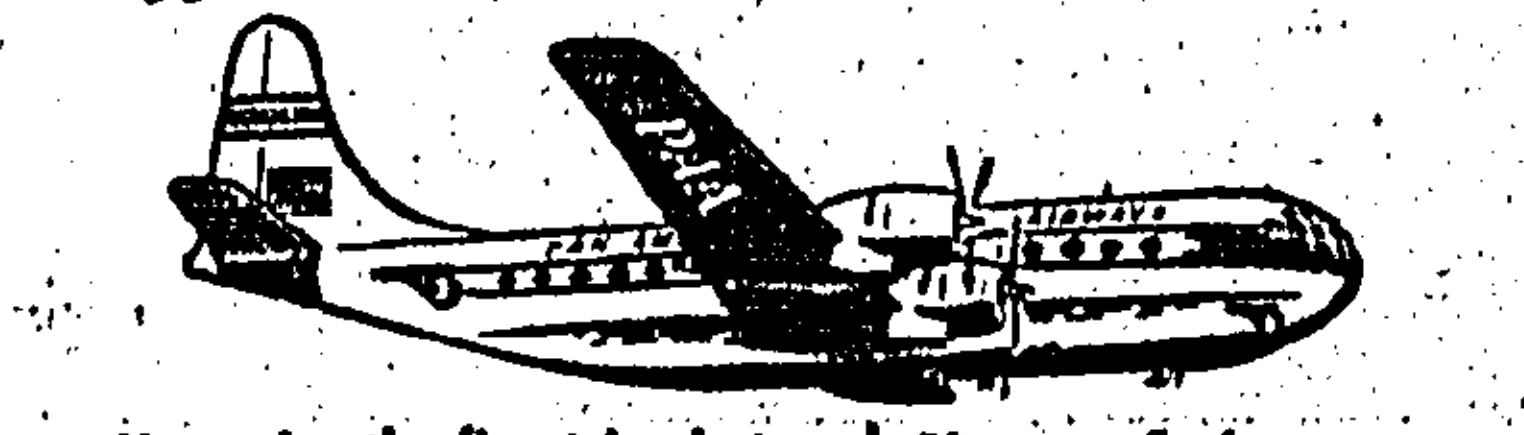
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CANTONESE BY RADIO BY S.K. LEE

Lesson 40 I

Vocabulary:

318. (you) (1)you
319. (ch'ung) (1)ch'ung

From By. By way of.
A field. A "ard. An open space

Combinations:

59. Goong(1) (1)ch'ung.
60. Fay(1)-gay(1) (1)ch'ung.

A workshop.
An aerodrome.

Initiative Expressions:

12. Bah(1) see(2).

A motor-bus.

Place Names:

10. (1)Lon-don(1).
11. Soh(1)-dong(1)-baw(1)-don(1).
12. Oy(1)-(3)kup.
13. Gah(1)-(2)yee-gok(3)-daap(3).
14. (2)Yeng-gwong(1).
15. (3)Mann-gook(1).
16. Kai(2)-duk(1).

London.
Southampton.
Egypt.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Bangkok.
Kai Tak.

General Expressions:

130. Gong(3) (3)lok.

To land. (aeroplane)

Transport and Communications:

(Continued)

04. (2)Ngaw hui(3)-doh(3) (1)Lon-don(1).
05. (2)Ngaw hui(2) (1)Lon-don(1) gwaw(3)-juw(2) yut(1) (3)yeh.
06. (2)Ngaw (1)Yau (1)Lon-don(1) daap(3) bah(1) see(2) hui(3) Soh(1)-dong(1)-baw(1)-don(1).
07. (1)Yau, Soh(1)-dong(1)-baw(1)-don(1), ((2)ngaw daap(3), fay(1) gay(1) hui(3)-doh(3) Oy(1)-gok(3).
08. (1)Yau Oy(1)-(3)kup, ging(1)-gwaw(3) hoh(2)-daw(1), (3)day-fong(1), hui(3)-doh(3) Gah(1)-(2)yee-gok(3)-daap(3).
09. Daw(3) (1)Yau Gah(1)-(2)yee-gok(3)-daap(3), ging(1)-gwaw(3) (2)Yeng-gwong(1) (1)toong (3)Mann-gook(1), (1)lai-doh(3) Gau(2)-(1)look.
100. Gah(3), fay(1)-gay(1) Daw(3) (1)Yau Gah(1)-fay(1)-gay(1) (1)ch'ung gung(3)-(3)lok.
101. (2)Ngaw (3)lok fay(1) (1)Yau (

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"OYONNAX" Europe 20th July
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s.s. "ALAWAI" Sails about 24th July 1950.
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SAILING FOR JAPAN, LOS ANGELES
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M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" Aug. 2
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK" Aug. 18
TANKS OF ALL SIZES AVAILABLE FOR BULK OIL

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" July 30
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AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Shipping Arrivals YESTERDAY

Ship	From	Arrival
Boulevard (Bank)	Norwegian	3590
Colorado (Doddwell)	American	4540 tons
ex-Manila		
Exmouth Park (Lam Kow)	Douglas	11.12
Hopsh (H & S)		
Produce (H & S)	Norwegian	2102 tons
ex-Manila		
Yachow (H & S)	British	1030 tons
ex-Singapore		

Ship	From	Arrival
Alax (H & S)	ex-U.S.A.	
Natchon (H & S)	ex-Kobe	
Van Houta (RIL)	ex-Singapore	

Ship	From	Arrival
Huyang (H & S)	ex-Bangkok	
Norwegian (H & S)	ex-U.S.A.	
William Victory (APL)	ex-U.S.A.	

Ship	From	Arrival
Abolinda (Hammill)	for Sandakan	
Araya (Hammill)	for Kuching	
City of Liverpool (Hammill)	for Penang	
Colorado (Doddwell)	for Kobe	
Edith Muller (Shun Cheong)	for Hongkong	

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INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS
s.s. "WINGSANG" Keelung 21st July
s.s. "ESANG" Keelung, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe & Osaka 27th July
s.s. "HINSANG" Sandakan 1st Aug.
s.s. "LOKSANG" Singapore, Penang & Calcutta 2nd Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM
s.s. "HINSANG" Sandakan 24th July
s.s. "ESANG" Calcutta, Straits, Bangkok & Saigon 24th July
s.s. "WINGSANG" Keelung 27th July

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading for MADRAS via Singapore and for KUDAT, JESSELTON, LABUAN, TAWAU, LAHAD-DATU & BEMPOH via Sandakan.

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE LTD.

SAILINGS TO
s.s. "BALUCHISTAN" Madang, Ulu, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide 29th/30th July
ARRIVALS FROM
s.s. "BALUCHISTAN" Japan Ports 29th July
s.s. "KAFIRISTAN" Australian Ports 18th Sept.

*Subject to Inducement.

GLEN LINE LTD.

SAILINGS TO U.K. AND CONTINENT VIA SUEZ
m.v. "GLENARTNEY" Loads 22nd July, Sails 24th July for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Antwerp. Due London 1st September.

m.v. "GLENARIN" Loads 12th August, sails 14th August for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg. Due London 16th September.

(Carrier's option to proceed via other ports to load/discharge)

ARRIVALS FROM U.K. VIA STRAITS

Leave London due Hong Kong
m.v. "BREGONSHIRE" Sailed 29th July
m.v. "GLENARIN" Sailed 8th Aug.
m.v. "RADNORSHIRE" Sailed 26th Aug.
m.v. "GLENVYLE" Sailed 6th Sept.
m.v. "GLENROY" Sailed 24th Sept.

All outward vessels accept cargo for Japan Ports

PRINCE LINE LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PORTS
Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Due H.K.
s.s. "BRITISH PRINCE" Sailed 31st Aug. 19th Sept. 6th Oct.
m.v. "JAVANESE PRINCE" Sailed 19th Sept. 15th Oct.
HALIFAX, BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

s.s. "BRITISH PRINCE" Loads 8th August for Halifax, Boston & New York direct and for Bermuda with transshipment at Halifax.

All above sailing & arrivals are subject to alteration without notice. All intending passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

PACIFIC TRANSPORT LINES

ARRIVALS FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Sails S.F. Due H.K.
s.s. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT" Sailed 26th July 21st Aug.
s.s. "PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT" Sailed 5th Aug. 14th Sept.
s.s. "HONGKONG TRANSPORT" Sailed 21st Aug.

SAILINGS TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
Sails H.K. Due S.F.
s.s. "PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT" Sailed 22nd Aug. 12th Sept.

SAILINGS TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA TAKUBARA, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.
Sails H.K. Due S.F.
s.s. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT" Sailed 3rd Aug. 23rd Sept.
s.s. "HONGKONG TRANSPORT" Sailed 3rd Sept. 24th Sept.

Through bills of lading issued to all points in North America & to South American Ports.

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EUROPE

Ship	From	Arrival
Benveniste (Lorley)	ex-U.K. via Hongkong	25
Benveniste (Lorley)	ex-U.K. via Hongkong	25
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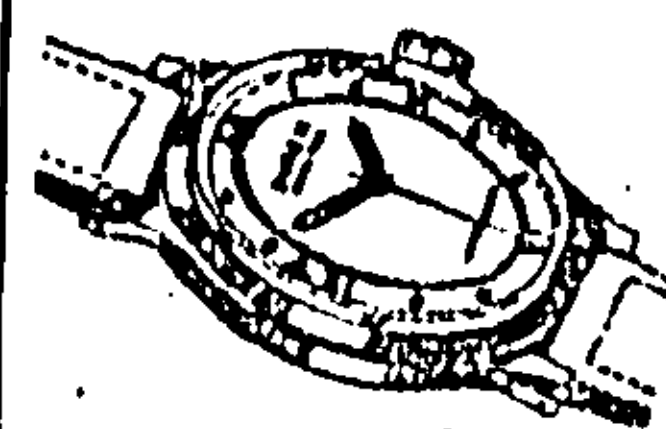
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Ship	From	Arrival
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BUREN

THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1950.

SOUTH CHINA WIN
MIXED DOUBLES
TENNIS TITLE

As the result of scoring on eight sets to one victory over the Kowloon Cricket Club in their Mixed Doubles "A" Division tennis match yesterday, South China AA won the League Championship with one game in hand.

The Chinese Recreation Club scored a narrow win 5½ sets to 3½ over the Ladies Recreation Club in the same Division yesterday and are assured of the runners-up position in the League.

Six Men's Doubles "C" Division games were played yesterday and the Chinese Recreation Club "C" team, who are potential Champions of the League, inflicted a nine sets to nil defeat on the Hong Kong University.

South China AA, under one of the runners-up position at the last by beating the Kowloon Cricket Club by one set to nil.

The following are the results:

Mixed Doubles
"A" Division

KCC 1-SCAA 8

F. R. Zimmerman and Mrs. L. F. Stokes (KCC) beat H. S. Ma and Miss K. L. Poon 1-6; beat Y. Chen and Mrs. Mary Chow 6-2; lost to G. Lam and Mrs. K. H. Ip 1-6.

L. P. Stokes and Mrs. C. Tehbati (KCC) lost to Saw and Miss Poon 4-6; lost to Chen and Mrs. Chow 0-6; lost to Lum and Mrs. Ip 1-6.

A. V. White and Mrs. R. Lawer (KCC) lost to Saw and Miss Poon 1-6; lost to Chen and Mrs. Chow 0-6; lost to Lum and Mrs. Ip 2-6.

CRC 5½-LRC 3½

Y. P. Tsui and Miss W. W. Chey (CRC) beat W. J. D. Cooper and Mrs. A. H. Armstrong 6-1; beat E. Storey and Mrs. A. Tamworth 6-3; beat Dr. E. Smart and Mrs. D. Scholes 6-1.

K. C. Tso and Mrs. W. Lam (CRC) beat Cooper and Mrs. Armstrong 6-0; lost to Storey and Mrs. Tamworth 4-6; lost to Dr. Smart and Mrs. Scholes 4-6.

Ho Ka-lau and Mrs. Ho (CRC) lost to Cooper and Mrs. Armstrong 3-6; drew with Storey and Mrs. Tamworth 6-6; beat Dr. Smart and Mrs. Scholes 6-1.

Men's Doubles
"C" Division

SCAA 9-KCC 0

K. C. Wan and Dr. P. T. Yau (SCAA) beat E. G. K. Humphreys and Monument 6-0; beat Blenkinsop and Wilson 6-0; beat Clark and Blenkinsop 6-1.

C. C. Yew and T. H. Wang (SCAA) beat Humphreys and Monument 6-0; beat Blenkinsop and Wilson 6-0; beat Clark and Blenkinsop 6-1.

C. M. Cheng and C. S. Hsu (SCAA) beat Humphreys and Monument 6-2; beat Blenkinsop and Wilson 6-1; beat Clark and Blenkinsop 6-0.

KITC 1-CRC 2

F. Khan and Y. J. Khan (KITC) lost to N. Ma and S. L. Ma 3-6; lost to D. W. Choy and Y. Y. Chong 3-6; beat C. F. Wong and Y. W. Chung 6-2.

Y. Khan and D. Khan (KITC) lost to Ma and Ma 1-6; lost to Choy and Chong 1-6; lost to Wong and Chung 2-6.

H. Harila and M. Yusuf (KITC) lost to Ma and Ma 2-6; lost to Choy and Chong 1-6; lost to Wong and Chung 1-6.

GOLDFISH
RESTAURANTA Restaurant for people of
Discriminating TasteA Modern AIR-CONDITIONED restaurant
serving delicious Cantonese dishes
... FULLY LICENSED ...

Wine & Spirits, Cold & Soft Drinks

The most ideal place for your comfort
&
for you to enjoy a splendid evening

Private Rooms for Parties

No. 16, Pennington Street, Causeway Bay

England's
disastrous
startNottingham,
July 20.

England won the toss and decided to bat first against the West Indies in the third cricket Test match at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, today.

At the lunch interval England had scored 75 runs for the loss of five wickets.

The tea-time score was England 185 runs for eight wickets.—Router.

Taejon falls to
the Reds after
fierce battle

(Continued from Page 1)

"However, final reports indicate that the 24th Infantry division is still holding firm despite this sharp increase in Red activity.

The communists said that other sectors of the war front remained relatively quiet, but pressure was being expected in the Eastern sector as the North Korean 15th and 5th divisions continued pressure South of Mungyang and North of Yongju.

Russian-armed North Korean Reds set Taejon ablaze today in a fiery assault on the former U.S. advanced headquarters.

But new American 3.5 inch rockets knocked out eight Red tanks, blunting the attack.

And General Douglas MacArthur said the invaders already have lost their "one great chance" for victory.

Allied warplanes caught the North Korean Air Force crawling on to airfields that had been vacant for days. In the past two days, they destroyed 47 Red planes on the ground and three in the air. The toll may be higher.

The Red drive on Taejon was the first attack in force from their newly won ground South of the Kuma River.

There was no indication how many tanks the invaders had brought across the Kuma. But at least four more rolled on Taejon. Four American jet planes wrecked two of these with rockets and drove the others to cover. American artillery and planes concentrated fire on the last two.

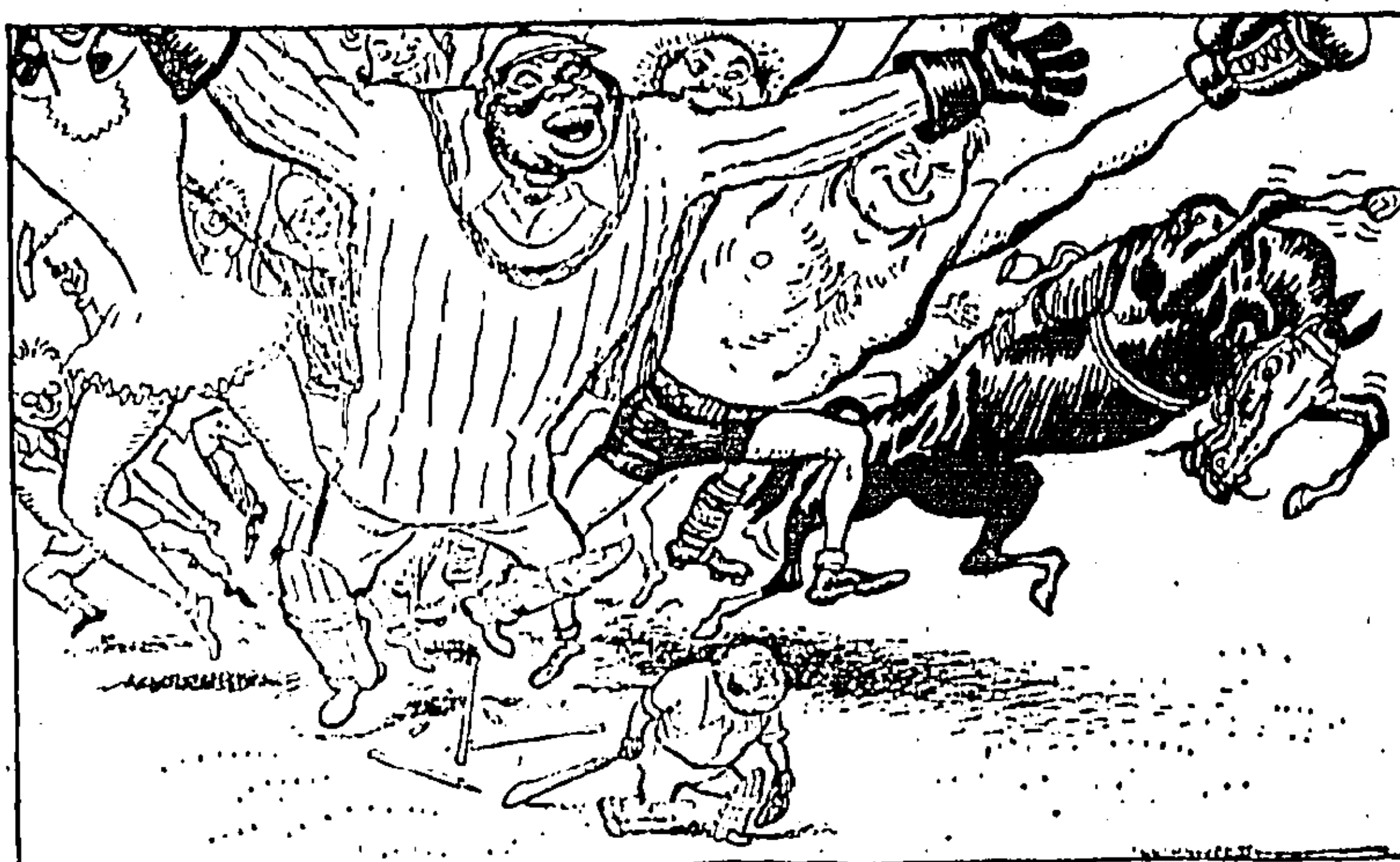
The first phase of the Korean campaign is over, said General MacArthur in a special communique. The battle is fully joined now, he added, and the United Nations forces under his command will have something to say about the lines of action.

"Our hold upon the Southern part of Korea represents a secure base," General MacArthur said. "We are now in Korea in force, and with God's help we are there to stay until the constitutional authority of the Republic (of Korea) is fully restored."

The General said the invading force lost its chance of victory when it failed to follow up the advantage after breaching the Han River line near Seoul. The invaders had overwhelming numbers and superior weapons, then he said.

Piecemeal American elements were thrown into battle after a "desperate decision," General MacArthur continued. Their skill and valor in holding actions, plus brilliant support from air and naval elements, "forced the enemy into continued deployments, costly frontal attacks and confused logistics, which so slowed his advance and blunted his drive that we have bought the precious time necessary to build a secure base."

"Our casualties, despite overwhelming odds, have been relatively light. Our strength will continually increase while that of the enemy will relatively decrease."—United Press and Associated Press.



A BAD SEASON

Mediterranean games
being held in 1951

Cairo, July 19.

Some 1,000 runners will carry an Olympic torch 500 miles down the historic River Nile, next year, to open the 1951 Mediterranean Games. The symbolic fire will be kindled at the ancient temple of Karnak. Each runner will take it one kilometre—about three-fifths of a mile.

When it reaches Alexandria, early in September, 1951, the games will begin. The flame will burn throughout them.

Definite arrangements for the Games, which are to include most of the regular Olympic events, were announced by Ahmed Demerdache el Touny, assistant secretary of the Egyptian Olympic Committee.

Ten nations will be invited to the games, El Touny said. He listed Spain, France, Italy, Monaco, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Malta and Egypt.

"Israel's participation raised a problem. The Jewish State and Egypt and other Arab nations still are technically at war. Serious political difficulties might have arisen."

"Fortunately," said El Touny, "the question solved itself. The IOC postponed acceptance of Israel's membership until November, 1951. This will make it too late for Israel to qualify for the 1951 Games."

The programme

The Mediterranean Games' programme will include:

Track and field events, swimming, diving and water polo, basketball, boxing, free and Greco-Roman wrestling, fencing, hockey, soccer, rowing, riding, shooting, weightlifting and gymnastics.

The scene of the games will be the Fued 1 Stadium. Built in 1929, it has 30,000 seats.

The buildings for the wrestling, boxing and basketball events are to be ready by July, 1951. They are being built in the stadium compound. The basketball floor will be wooden, something new here.

The Egyptian Olympic Committee and the Egyptian Government are preparing at accommodation both for the athletes and thousands of visitors expected for the Games.

The athletes may be billeted in schools. This would leave accommodation in Alexandria hotels for foreign spectators.

Since Alexandria is a major resort centre even without the Games, it is expected to be crowded.—Associated Press.

TOUR DE FRANCE

Paris, July 19.

Ferdinand Kubler, of Switzerland, today won the sixth stage of the Tour de France cycle race, covering the 49-mile time trial journey from Dinard to St. Ermeur, in 1 hour, 57 minutes, 22 seconds.

Florence Magni, of Italy, was second in 1 hour, 57 minutes, 30 seconds. Jean Goldschmidt, of Luxembourg, was placed third in 1 hour, 58 minutes, 18 seconds. The placings in the general classification after the sixth stage were:

1. Jean Goldschmidt (Luxembourg) 43 hours, 8 minutes and 30 seconds.

2. Ferdinand Kubler (Switzerland) 43 hours, 9 minutes and 12 seconds.

3. Bernard Gauthier (France) 43 hours, 9 minutes and 25 seconds.

4. Florence Magni (Italy) 43 hours, 11 minutes and 15 seconds.—Router.

COMPTON'S RETURN

London, July 19.

Dennis Compton, who has been trying out his knee in one-day games for the MCC, will return to first-class cricket for Middlesex against Surrey on Saturday, July 29, at the Oval in Laurie Fishlock's benefit match.

Compton originally planned to return for the Middlesex match against Lancashire at Old Trafford on Wednesday, July 26, but has decided against it.—Router.

IP'S WIN IN
WELSH TOURNEYNewport, Monmouthshire,
July 19.

Ip Koon-hung, the Hong Kong Champion, beat R. Hammett by 6-2 and 6-2 in a second round match of the men's singles in the Welsh Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

R. Ahmed, of Pakistan, reached the third round with a 6-4, 6-7 and 6-2 win over A. Hunter.—Router.

AMPON'S UPSET

Bastad, Sweden, July 19.

Feliciano Ampon, Philippine Davis Cup star, scored an upset victory today by defeating Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt in an international tennis tournament.

Ampon won 6-2, 6-0 and 6-0. In another men's singles match, Eric Sturgess of South Africa defeated Adrian Quist of Australia 6-4, 6-3 and 6-1.—Associated Press.

Braves routed by
Chicago Cubs

New York, July 19.

It appears the team which would become the National League champion this year must first become champion of the Chicago Cubs.

The fifth place Cubs may not have the distinction of moving into a four-cornered scramble, but they had the fun of making life miserable for one of the leaders for the third time in a week today when they routed the Boston Braves 11-3.

As a result of the day's game, St. Louis Cardinals were in sole possession of first place with the Phillies, Braves and Brooklyn Dodgers trailing in that order.

The Cardinals beat New York Giants, 18-4, in the first half of a doubleheader while the Phillies split with Pittsburgh Pirates, winning the opener, 3-2, in 11 innings and losing the nightcap, 4-2.

Cubs, who twice knocked the Phillies out of first place earlier in the week, pounded four Boston pitchers for 14 hits, including homers by Roy Smalley and pitcher Bob Kilgus.

Kilgus, who won his first Major League game, surrendered 11 hits but managed to keep the Boston batters under control. Roy Smalley and Timmy Holmes blasted homers but each came with bases empty.

Enos Slaughter, Del Rice, Red Schoendienst and Eddie Miller socked homers as the Cardinals squallied their season high for runs in one game at the expense of Leo Durocher's bucking mound.

The Cardinals' 17 hits were good for 31 bases as Max Lanier won his ninth game and Larry Jansen lost his seventh.

Phillies' split

Granville Hamner's two-run homer broke up a brilliant pitching duel between Simmons and Nix-Werle as the Phillies won their opener in Pittsburgh. But rookie Bill McDonald tossed a five-hitter in the nightcap, 4-2.

King George V School
annual swimming meet

The King George V School annual swimming competition was held yesterday afternoon at the European YMCA swimming pool before a large crowd of spectators.

The Senior Boy's Championship went to P. McRae who won the 50 yards freestyle, the 50 yards backstroke, the diving and was third in the 100 yards freestyle.

The Senior Girl's Championship went to K. Davies who won second in the 50 yards backstroke, third in the 50 yards freestyle, and fourth in the 25 yards freestyle.

D. McLellan won the Middle Boy's Championship; C. Eager won the Middle Girl's Championship; J. McLellan and M. Robinson shared the Junior Boy's Championship; M. Williams won the Junior Girl's Championship.

Full results of the competition follow:

Event 1—50 yards freestyle, Senior boys: 1. P. McRae (Nightingale), 2. J. Woods (Nightingale), 3. R. Heltmeyer (Rowell), 4. J. Davies (Upsdell).

Event 2—50 yards freestyle, Middle boys: 1. P. Tunng (N) and D. McLellan (N) 30.4 seconds, 4. J. Bottomley (U), 4. D. Townsend (R), 5. M. Robinson (N).

Event 3—25 yards freestyle, Junior boys: 1. M. Robinson (U) 16.2 seconds, 2. J. McLellan (U) 16.2 seconds, 3. A. Drissien (U), 4. A. Farlow (N), 5. R. McKay (R).

Event 4—25 yards freestyle, Middle boys: 1. T. Stephens (N) 21.2 seconds, 2. R. Strickland (N), 3. R. Dougall (N), 4. M. Tamworth (R), 5. M. Kerr (U).

Event 5—25 yards freestyle, Senior girls: 1. D. Collar (N) and F. Shreuder (N) 16 seconds, 3. L. Warning (N), 4. K. Davies (U), 5. J. Black (R).

Event 6—25 yards freestyle, Middle girls: 1. C. Eager (U) 14.4 seconds, 2. H. Hale (R), 3. S. Hewson (U), 4. V. Giles (N), 5. S. Wickerson (U).

Event 7—25 yards freestyle, Junior girls: 1. M. Williams (R) 16.0 seconds, 2. R. Reed (R), 3. N. Kammerling (R), 4. D. Hurlbalt (U), 5. T. Stone (R).

Event 8—25 yards freestyle, Middle girls: 1. B. Harris (R) 23.6 seconds, 2. D. Vomer (N), 3. J. Apear (N), 4. D. Hooton (R), 5. A. Seach (R).

Event 9—diving, Senior boys: 1. P. McRae (N), 2. D. Townsend (R) and J. Woods (N), 3. R. Ardy (U), 4. N. Nicholson (U), 5. T. Ewins (R).

Event 10—diving, Senior girls: 1. K. Davies (U).

Event 11—25 yards backstroke, Junior boys: 1. M. Robinson (U) 20.4 seconds, 2. J. Steven (N), 3. N. Stevens (N), 4. J. McLellan (N).

Event 12—25 yards backstroke, Senior girls: 1. M. Williams (R) 20 seconds, 2. N. Kammerling (R), 3. L. Ramsey (U), 4. T. Stone, 5. H. Huang.

Event 13—50 yards freestyle, Middle girls: 1. C. Eager (U) 33.4 seconds, 2. S. Wickerson (U), 3. H. Hale (R).

Event 14—50 yards freestyle, Senior girls: 1. J. Shreuder (N) 36.4 seconds, 2. D. Collar (N), 3. K. Davies (U), 4. P. Wright (U).

Event 15—100 yards, breaststroke, Senior boys: 1. J. Nicholson (N) one minute 17.8 seconds, 2. E. Webster (N), 3. C. Cowles (N), 4. G. Huang (N).

Event 16—100 yards, breaststroke, Senior boys: 1. N. Nicholson (N) two minutes 58.2 seconds, 2. D. Dume (R), 3. P. Craddock (U).

Event 17—diving, Middle boys: 1. D. Townsend (R), 2. D. McLellan (N), 3. P. Duffett (R), 4. J. Davidson (N), 5. W. Higgs (U).

Event 18—diving, Middle girls: 1. C. Eager (U), 2. V. Giles (N), 3. S. Hewson (U), 4. A. Wilkman (U), 5. S. Wickerson (U).

Event 19—50 yards, breaststroke, Senior boys: 1. J. Nicholson (N) 31.6 seconds.

Event 20—30 yards, breaststroke, Middle boys: 1. P. Tunng (N) 35 seconds, 2. Bottomley (U), 3. D. Townsend (R), 4. M. Wilkman (R), 5. J. Marshall (U).

Event 21—30 yards, breaststroke, Senior girls: 1. E. Shreuder (N) 45 seconds, 2. J. Warning (N), 3. R. Taylor (R), 4. A. Hawtin (R).

Event 22—50 yards, breaststroke, Senior boys: 1. J. Nicholson (U) 32 seconds, 2. A. Jenkins (U), 3. J. Eastman (N), 4. E. Flynn (U), 5. N. Stevens (N).

Event 23—25 yards, breaststroke, Middle girls: 1. C. Eager (U) 18.6 seconds, 2. A. Wilkman (U), 3. E. Warning (N), 4. V. Giles (N), 5. R. Scott (N).

Event 24—25 yards, breaststroke, Junior girls: 1. H. Huang (N) 23 seconds, 2. L. Mael (R), 3. D. Hurlbalt (U), 4. E. Harris (R), 5. J. Drissien (U).

Event 25—House relay race, boys: 2 x 25 yards, Junior, 2 x 25 yards, Middle, 2 x 50 yards, Senior.

Event 26—House relay race, girls: 25 Junior, 2 x 25 Middle, 2 x 50 Senior. Nightingale two minutes 35.8 seconds.

Event 27—House relay race, girls: 25 Junior, 2 x 25 Middle, 2 x 50 Senior. Nightingale two minutes 35.8 seconds.

Event 28—Relay race (4 x 25 yards): School versus Old Boys. Old Boys won.

Event 29—Relay race (4 x 25 yards): School versus Old Boys. Old Boys won.

Event 30—diving exhibition.

Event 31—House relay race, girls: 25 Junior, 2 x 25 Middle, 2 x 50 Senior. Nightingale two minutes 35.8 seconds.

Event 32—Relay race (4 x 25 yards): School versus Old Boys. Old Boys won.

Event 33—25 yards, breaststroke, Middle girls: 1. C. Eager (U) 18.6 seconds, 2. A. Wilkman (U), 3. E. Warning (N), 4. V. Giles (N), 5. R. Scott (N).

Event 34—25 yards, breaststroke, Junior girls: 1. H. Huang (N) 23 seconds, 2. L. Mael (R), 3. D. Hurlbalt (U), 4. E. Harris (R), 5. J. Drissien (U).

Event 35—House relay race, boys: 2 x 25 yards, Junior, 2 x 25 yards, Middle, 2 x 50 yards, Senior.

Event 36—House relay race, girls: 25 Junior, 2 x 25 Middle, 2 x 50 Senior. Nightingale two minutes 35.8 seconds.

Event 37—House relay race, girls: 25 Junior, 2 x 25 Middle, 2 x 50 Senior. Nightingale two minutes 35.8 seconds.

Event 38—Relay race (4 x 25 yards): School versus Old Boys. Old Boys won.

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Event 66—Relay race (4 x 25 yards): School versus Old Boys. Old Boys won.

Event 67—Relay race (4 x 25 yards): School versus Old Boys. Old Boys won.

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